# SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1853. NO. 70.



## THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

**WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,**

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars an fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.


### CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
### ON RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

ON and after THE Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fine order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at - - - - - 8 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at - - - - 1 P. M.

in time to connect with the day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth and Wilmington.

Returning, leave Weldon, after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington, at - - 3½ P. M.
Arrive at Raleigh at - - - - - 8½ P. M.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington,—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on, or East of, the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R Company, June 18, 1853. 68—2m.

### NORTH-CAROLINA AND NORFOLK.

THE PRACTICAL HATTERS WOULD RESpectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

**SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,**

the largest and best that has ever been offered in "NORFOLK," and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that "Merchants" will find it to their advantage to call before making their 'purchases.' Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage, may rely on having 'GOODS,' whether of our own 'MANUFACTURE' or 'IMPORTED,' as 'FASHIONABLE,' 'FINE and CHEAP' as any 'Northern Jobber.' We earnestly request 'Merchants' to call and be 'CONVINCED,' that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies and Misses Bonneis, in great variety.
Canes and Umbrellas, wholesale.

### CEPHALOMETRON!

THIS beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible by the minutest description to give a correctidea of its utility. HATS made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new HAT, and painful headache. We could give you certificates of PHYSICIANS and the experience of the TRADE, but would prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior HATS.

☞ HATS made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7, Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

### FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to exchange Merchandizing for Agriculture, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Tarborough, to wit:

His Store Lot on the Court-House square, well known as "The Brick Store," with all necessary ware-houses and other buildings for merchandizing.

This Lot is considered one of the most desireable in Town, and has been tenanted as a place of trade without intermission ever since the foundation of the town.

Also, the residence of the subscriber, which has a good dwelling-house of five rooms, a basement and cellar, and all necessary buildings for a town residence—good fruit garden, &c.

The residence is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the town, and was successively occupied by the late Joseph B. Lloyd, James Weddell, and the late Henry I. Toole.

All the buildings and improvements are in good repair Also, for sale a well assorted Stock of Goods.

JOSEPH H. BOWDITCH.
Tarborough, April 14th, 1853. 44—tf.

### ROBERTS'S
### COPPER, TIN AND STOVE DEPOT,
### ROANOKE SQUARE,
### NORFOLK, VA.

IN STORE, a large and varied assortment of all kinds of COPPER and TIN Wares, at wholesale and retail, ower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard for steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purpores, Metallic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, &c., Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it, Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus, of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
*Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.*
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

### EXPRESS NOTICE.
### VIRGINIA and Tennessee Railroad.

PARISEN & KING take great pleasure in informing Merchants and others of this city, &c., that they have effected an arrangement with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company for the EXCLUSIVE privilege of running a DAILY EXPRESS, per Mail Trains, over their line from Lynchburg, Va., (there connecting with stages,) to all points in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and will commence operations on the 16th of June.

☞ Due notice will be given of the various routes, Agents, &c.

☞ Bear in mind, although we have the *exclusive* right to run an Express on this line, it will be one for the *accommodation* of the public, and not an *exorbitant monopolizing imposition*. PARISEN & KING.
June 9th, 1853, 60—

### FRESH ARRIVALS.
*PETERSBURG, June 23, 1853.*

WE are this day receiving direct from the Importer
60 Boxes Lemons, prime order
50 do. Oranges "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Pecans, "
2000 " Palm Nuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above for the fourth of July, had better send their orders early, as all description of fruit is advancing.

SAM'L H. MARKS, & SON.

### WILSON & GRICE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
**IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, AND NAVAL STORES.**
**PORTSMOUTH, VA.**

HAVE in Store, and offer for sale,
P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory filled.
Teas—consisting of a very large stock of Gun-powder, Young Hyson, Oolong, Powchong, &c., of every grade and various chops.
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee.
Stuart's Crushed, Ground and Yellow Sugars.
Richmond Extra Flour.
Brown Soaps New York and Boston No. 1.
Fancy Soaps—Rose, Variegated and Almond.
Tobacco—a large stock of 1's, 5's, 8's, 10's and half lbs.
Ground Coffee—warranted pure.
Pearl Starch, Grain and Ground Pepper.
Nutmegs, Ginger, Spices and Chocolate.
Mustard, Wrapping Paper and Brooms.
Buckets, Demijohns, &c., &c.
100,000 Cigars of various brands and descriptions.

**LIQUORS.**

Hennessy London Dock Brandy, vintage of 1848, in half pipes and demijohns.
Choice old South Side Social Maderia Wine, in qr. casks and demijohns.
Skeidam Gin, "Honey" brand, in pipes and demijohns.
Signette, Duprey & Co., and other brands French Brandy, in various style of packages.
Pure Old Rye Whiskey of "Old Mongehelia," "Allegany." Funk, Ziegler, and other choice brands, some of which is 14 years old, and 4th proof.
Old Bourbon Whiskey.
Cincinnati Rectified Whiskey.
Baltimore and Philadelphia Gin.
N. E. Rum.
Imitation French Brandy.
Old Apple Brandy.
Pure Malaga Wine.
Cider and Wine Vinegar.
Champagne of the celebrated "Heidsick" brand.
Also in yard, 500 casks pure Eastern Lime.
All of which they offer at the lowest wholerale rates, and upon accommodating terms.

WILSON & GRICE,
No. 11 High street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.
June 20, 1853. 64—3mspd.

### I A BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

**Groceries.**

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c.

**Hardware and Cutlery.**

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.
Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

**Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.**

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

### LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
**At Wholesale and Retail.**

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

**Stock of Leather and Findings,**

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store
Peters burg, May 5, 1852. tf.

### Books Just Received.

A NEW Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, 2 vols, 4 to

Woman's Record, or Sketches of all distinguished women, from the beginning, till A. D., 1850. Arranged in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age, by Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, &c., illustrated by two hundred and thirty portraits, engraved on wood by Lossing & Barrett.

Select British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes, critical and explanatory, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., Professor in Yale College.

The Hundred Boston Orators appointed by the municipal authorities and other public bodies from 1770 to 1852, comprising historical gleanings, illustrating the principles and progress of our republican institutions by James Spear Loring.

Industrial Drawing, comprising the description and uses of drawing instruments, the construction of plane figures, the projections and sections of geometrical solids, architecural elements, mechanism, and topographical drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools, by D. H. Mahan, L.L. D.

The Lady's oracle, an elegant pastime for social parties and the family circle, by Henrietta Dmount.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
May 2, 1853. 48—

### SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.
### PARISEN & KING'S
NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA FREIGHT, PACKAGE, AND PARCEL
**EXPRESS.**
**Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.**

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers, and public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements, with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express fo Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of *Merchandize, Valuable Packages*, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular *Express* of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } Proprietors.
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., } H. D. TURNER,
W. D. TOWNES, Petersb'g, Va., } Raleigh, N. C.
M. V. L. MAULE, Rich'd, Va., }

N. B. We would also ask the attention of merchants at the following places—Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough, and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, p. m., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from N. Y. Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.
Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 39—1y.

### House-Furnishing List.---Set No. 1, for Thirty Dollars.

THE following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs, and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Doz Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Cork-screw and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

### N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
**OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.**

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years tor 3ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
*Secretary.*
April 28, 1850. 51—

SAM'L M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

### WILSON & GRICE,
### GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
**Portsmouth, Va.**

GIVE their personal and prompt attention to the Sal and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize o very description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, do.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Ch'f Eng. Central Rail Road.
May 2, 1853. 48—1y.

### BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

**PUTTICK & MITCHELL** would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS. Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Sjlvas, Excelsior, El Cievo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

### NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the grea quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

### Black Goods.

PLAIN Black Alapacas, various prices.
do do Muslin DeLaine
do do French Bombazine
Black Silk, Raw Silk, and Cotton Hose,

For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4, 1853. 48—

### NORTH CAROLINA
### MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

### GREENSBOROUGH
### Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

### New Fancy and Confectionary Store,
ON MAIN STREET.
**Between Messrs. Pomeroy's & Porter's Sign of**
**"BIG BOOT."**

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

**Fancy Goods, &c.**

French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving Cream, Essences, Hair Tonics, side, tucking and dressing Combs, Pocket Knifes, Scissors, Hairpins, Needles, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe brushes, Accordeans, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

**Confectionary, &c.**

Candies of all deseriptions, Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves in 2-4, 1-4 and 1-8 jars, Filberts, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea Nuts, &c.

**Cigars.**

The choicest brands of Havannah, Principie and Ilia Cigars from 16 to 50 dollars per thousand.

Best lump and twisted chewing Tobacco, from 25 cts. to $1,15 per pound.

**Groceries.**

A general assortment. F. MAHLER &Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1853. 48—

### GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 barrel | Still-cap, | Arms and | Worms, | $400 |
| 10 do | do | do | do | 485 |
| 12 do | do | do | do | 525 |
| 14 do | do | do | do | 585 |
| 15 do | do | do | do | 615 |
| 16 do | do | do | do | 650 |
| 20 do | do | do | do | 695 |
| 25 do | do | do | do | 750 |
| 30 do | do | do | do | 850 |
| 35 do | do | do | do | 900 |

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

### NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons from trading for a Land Warrant, made to Sergant William Eaton of one hundred and sixty acres, which warrant had the assignment and was lost, miscarried or robbed from the mail about the 23 of March last, without my knowledge or consent; this is therefore to put all persons on their guard, as I intend applying for duplicate of the same.

WILSON FULTIN.
Danbury, Stokes County, N. C. } 56—6w.
May 16th, 1853. }

### WILLIAM H. JONES,
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—

### A. M. McPHEETERS,
**FORWARDING AND COMMISSION**
MERCHANT.
**OFFICE AT No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,**
NORFOLK, VA.

ALL packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.,
C. Dewey, Cashier do do do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear,
L. O'B. Branch, Pres't Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. Halifax, N. C.
H. D. Turner, J. Brown,
Williams & Haywood, J. M. Towles,
and John Primrose, Merchants, Raleigh.
May 9, 1853. 50—1y.

### PETER W. HINTON,
**Commssion & Forwarding Merchant,**
**NO. 1, 2 & 3, ROTHERYS' WHARF,**
NORFOLK, VA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to forwarding and receiving merchandize.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh,
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh,
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w.6m.

### JUST IN TIME!

PAPER-HANGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has just received 22 doz. rolls of superior Paper, consisting of gilded, glazed and various other figures, together with bordering of all kinds, which will enable him to Jo all kinds of paper-hanging in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

Also, a supply of Window-Curtains, Fire Screens, Reflection Paper.

All persons wishing anything in the paper line could not fail to be suited by calling on me, as I have paper at prices ranging from fifty cents to $1 50 per roll.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress-Maker.
Raleigh, April 15, 1853. 44—

### Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
MAY 5, 1853.

ON and after Monday 9th inst., the Accommodation Train will leave Raleigh at 5 A. M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return the same days, leaving Gaston at 4 P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Weldon.

The train will connect both ways with the day train to and from Wilmington, and the trains on the Seaboard Road.
Raleigh, May 9, 1853. 50—tf.

### Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.
SELBY & MURRAY.

### Fine Table Cutlery.---

One sett Ivory Handled Balance Knives and Forks, 51 ps.
Ivory Handled Carvers and Forks,
Do. Game do.
Do. Butter Knives.
Also a good lot of Weeding Hoes. For sale by
J. BROWN.
may 25, 1853. 47—

### GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL-HANGER.
### CHARLES KUESTER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "JOB" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. CALL AND SEE.
Raleigh, February 21, 1853. 960—

### Notice to Country Merchants.

WE have been making large additions to our stock of

**FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,**

making our assortment as commanding as at any time during the season.

Merchants replenishing their stocks for the Summer months would find it to their interest to give us a call.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, Va.
May 13th, 1853. 52—
N. B. Orders shall have our prompt attention.
S. & W.

### WHOLESALE TRADE,
**For March, 1852.**

OUR SPRING STOCK of

**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC**
**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**

s now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.
34—

### Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do

JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

### Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

### MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, Sec'y.
December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

### THE GENIUS OF ENTERPRIZE!

AFTER Rome was subjugated by the hordes of northern barbarians in the fifth century, the luminaries of science that has shone with such effulgence upon the Greeks and Romans, were almost extinguished, and for ages the world lay in an interminable night of mental and moral gloom. The human intellect seems to have laid dormant during the long and tedious Winter, with no enlivening spring to awaken and revivify is inactive powers. But at length the dawn of a brighter day began to appear, and slowly and majestically arose from that murky chaos, the sun of enlightenment, ordered by Providence to gladden and illuminate the world with his beams. The advent of PYFER & CO.

*The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed*
**PYFER & CO.**

In the 19th Century, dispelled like mist before the rising sun the night of mental darkness that had brooded over the world; and though their glimmering star had risen slowly above the horizon, it culminated with the quickness of the electric spark, and rapidly diffusing its luminous rays throughout the world, presented to the tranquil gaze of admiring millions, the semblance of the

ANCHOR OF HOPE.

Read the great good bestowed last month!

UNPRECEDENTED AND BRILLIANT LUCK!

*The following Splendid Prizes sold the last four weeks.*

$55,498. in Package Wholes, sent to an old and heretofore unlucky Correspondent residing in Santa Rosa County, Florida, who has often said his turn must soon come, and he was not disappointed. So much for perseverance.
$30,000, package of Quarters, sent to Tennessee.
$26,000, package of Quarters, sent to Alabama.
$18,000, package of Halves, sent to Mississippi.
$15,000, package of Wholes, sent to S Carolina.
$12,000, in single Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$10,214, package of Halves, sent to Virginia.
$9,000, package of Wholes, sent to South Carolina.
$7,500, package of Halves, sent to North Carolina.

For Brilliant Prizes, always mail your orders,
PYFER & CO., 1 Light St., Baltimore.

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package?* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

*"No such word as Fail," at Pyfer & Co's.*

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

### Splendid Schemes for July, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

| Date. July. | Capital Prizes. | | No. of Ballots. | Price of Tickets. | Price of Packages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $10,412 | 78 Nos | 12 drawn | $2 50 | $10 00 |
| 2 | 40,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 1 | 4 00 |
| 5 | 20,000 | 78 Nos | 14 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 6 | 33,000 | 75 Nos | 13 drawn | 10 | 35 00 |
| 7 | 20,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 8 | 17,716 | 78 Nos | 16 drawn | 5 | 15 00 |
| 9 | 30,360 | 75 Nos | 11 drawn | 10 | 40 00 |
| 11 | 26,000 | 78 Nos | 15 drawn | 8 | 25 00 |
| 12 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn

From the Washington Journal.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

*Discussion [illegible] Jackson's Veto Message.*

I was present at Kinston at the discussion between Messrs. Ashe and Lewis, and had my attention drawn by the reference of both the gentlemen to one of the most able state-papers ever written by Gen. Jackson—I mean his veto land bill message. Each of the gentlemen quoted from this message, and in order to sustain himself cheerfully offered to bear half of the expenses necessary to issue ten thousand copies of it in pamphlet form for distribution.

This offer was intended as evidence of the sincerity of their respective opinions, but in the conclusion of their debate Mr. Ashe stated as he was willing, yea, anxious, to let the voters of the District decide who was correct in his quotations from the message, he wished Mr. Leak would adhere to his proposition to have it re-printed, each of them bearing half of the expenses. From this Mr. Leak backed out. This back out clearly shows a consciousness on the part of Mr. Leak that he had misquoted Jackson's opinions on the distribution of the lands among the States. But in order entirely to satisfy myself, I procured a copy of the message and have given it a careful perusal; and well, indeed, might Mr. Leak back out; for it does appear to me that there is not a single sentence in the message but what is authority against him. The bill in question was one for the distributions of the proceeds of the lands among the several States, as also a partial distribution of the lands themselves. Jackson, in his veto, after reviewing the different deeds of cession, shows conclusively, that no distribution of the lands or their proceeds among the States could be consistent with the condition of the different deeds of cession; and as the Constitution of the United States makes all of these compacts binding on the present Government, he concluded that Congress had no right to pass such a bill. But independent of the want of power in Congress to do *this*, the old General expressly declares that there are other considerations which would compel him to veto the bill; and as these considerations have as strong application now as heretofore, and in my opinion should be decisive of the fate of this Saunders bobby, I send you the enclosed extract, which I hope you will be able to publish in your valuable Journal. These extracts contain the portion of the message showing the fatal policy of distribution.

A SPECTATOR.

*Extract from Jackson's Veto Message of the Land Bill, Dec. 4. 1833—Statesman's Manual—Appendix, p. 37:*

"But there are other principles asserted in the bill which should have impelled me to withhold my signature, had I not seen in it a violation of the compacts by which the United States acquired title to a large portion of public lands. It reasserts the principle contained in the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Maysvillle, Washington, Paris, and Lexington turnpike-road company, from which I was compelled to withhold my consent for reasons contained in my message on the 27th May, 1830, to the house of representatives.

The leading principle then asserted was, that Congress possesses no constitutional power to appropriate any part of the moneys of the United States for objects of a local character, within the States. That principle, I can not be mistaken in supposing, has received the unequivocal sanction of the American people, and all subsequent reflection has but satisfied me more thoroughly, that the interest of our people, and the purity of our government, if not its existence, depend on its observance. The public lands are the common property of the United States, and the moneys arising from their sales, are a part of the public revenue. This bill proposes to raise from and appropriate a portion of this public revenue to certain states, providing expressly, that it shall "*be applied to objects of internal improvement or education within those states,*" and then proceeds to appropriate the balance to all the states, with the declaration, that it shall be applied "*to such purposes as the legislatures of the said respective states shall deem proper.*" The former appropriation is expressly for internal improvements or education, without qualification as to the kind of improvements, and therefore in express violation of the principle maintained in my objections to the turnpike-road bill, above referred to. The latter appropriation is more broad, and gives the money to be applied to any local purpose whatsoever. It will not be denied that under the provisions of the bill, a portion of the money might have been applied to making the very road to which the bill of 1830 had reference, and must of course come within the scope of the same principle. If the money of the United States cannot be applied to local purposes "through its own agents," as little can it be permitted to be thus expended "through the agency of the state governments."

It has been supposed that with all the reductions in our revenue which could be speedily effected by Congress, without injury to the substantial interests of the country, there might be for some years to come a surplus of moneys in the treasury, and that there was in principle, no objection to returning them to the people by whom they were paid. As the literal accomplishment of such an object is obviously impracticable, it was thought admissable, as the nearest approximation to it, to hand them over to the state governments, the more immediate representatives of the people, to be by them applied to the benefit of those to whom they properly belenged. The principle and the object was, to return to the people an unavoidable surplus of revenue, which might have been paid by them under a system which could not at once be abandoned; but even this resource, which at one time seemed to be almost the only alternative to save the general government from grasping unlimited power over internal improvements, was suggested with doubts of its constitutionality.

But this bill assumes a new principle. Its object is not to return to the people an unavoidable surplus of revenue paid in by them, but to create a surplus for distribution among the states. It seizes the entire proceeds of one source of revenue and sets them apart as a surplus, making it necessary to raise the moneys for supporting the government and meeting the general charges from other sources. It even throws the entire land system upon the customs for its support, and makes the public lands a perpetual charge upon the treasury. It does not return to the people, moneys accidentally or unavoidably paid by them to the government, by which they are not wanted; but compels the people to pay moneys into the treasury for the mere purpose of creating a surplus for distribution to their State governments.

If this principle be once admitted, it is not difficult to perceive to what consequences it may lead. Already this bill, by throwing the land system on the revenues from imports for support, virtually distributes among the State a part of those revenues. The proportion may be increased from time to time, without any departure from the principle now asserted until the State governments shall derive all the funds, necessary for their support from the treasury of the United States; or, if a sufficient supply should be obtained by some States and not by others, the deficient States might complain, and to put an end to all further difficulty, Congress, without assuming any new principle, need go but one step further and put the salaries of all the State governors, judges, and other officers, with a sufficient sum for other expenses, in their general appropariation bill.

It appears to me that a more direct road to consolidation cannot be devised. Money is power, and in that government which pays all the public officers of the States, will all political power be substantially concentrated. The State governments, if governments they might be called, would lose all their independence and dignity—the economy which now distinguishes them would be converted into a profusion, limited only by the extent of the supply. Being the dependants of the general government, and looking to its treasury as the source of all their emoluments, the State officers, under whatever names they might pass, and by whatever forms their duties might be prescribed, would in effect be the mere stipendiaries and instruments of the central power.

I am quite sure that the intelligent people of our several States will be satisfied, on a little reflection, that it is neither wise or safe to release the members of their local Legislatures from their responsibility of levying the taxes necessary to support their State governments and vest it in Congress, over most of whose members they have no control.

They will not think it expedient that Congress shall be the taxgatherer and paymaster of all their State governments, thus amalgamating all their officers into one mass of common interest and common feeling. It is too obvious that such a course would subvert our well-balanced system of government, and ultimately deprive us of all the blessings now derived from our happy Union.

However willing I might be that any unacquidable surplus in the Treasury should be returned to the people through their State governments, I cannot assent to the principle that a surplus may be created for the purpose of distribution. Viewing this bill as in effect assuming the right, not only to create a surplus for that purpose, but to divide the contents of the Treasury among the States with limitation, from whatever source they may be derived, and asserting the power to raise and appropriate money for the support of every State government and institution, as well as for making every local improvement, however trivial, I can not give it my assent.

It is difficult to perceive what advantages would accrue to the old States, or the new, from the system of distribution which this bill proposes, if it were otherwise unobjectionable. It requires no argument to prove that, if three millions of dollars a year, or any other sum, shall be taken out of the Treasury by this bill for distribution, it must be replaced by the same sum collected from the people through some other means. The old States will receive annually a sum of money from the Treasury, but they will pay in a larger sum, together with the expense of collection and distribution. It is only their proportion of *seven-eighths* of the proceeds of land sales which they are to *receive*, but they must *pay* their due proportion of the *whole*. Disguise it as we may, the bill proposes to them a dead loss, in the ratio of *eight* to *seven*, in addition to expenses and other incidental losses. This assertion is not the less true because it may not at first be palpable.t'

For the Standard.

## LEWIS AND VENABLE—WHICH SHALL WE TAKE?

Mr. Editor: A Whig is now in the field, and I do not suppose any one has a right to complain Mr. Rogers certainly has a right to be a candidate and the Whigs have a right to keep their principles before the people. But it seems to me, sir, that there should be some understanding among the *democrats*, and therefore that they should express themselves freely and endeavor to concentrate on one man, so as to prevent the success of the whig; for it is well known that this district is largely democratic and cannot of course be represented by a whig. I think it is much to be regretted that the democrats failed to have a convention, but so it is, and we must now do the best we can. It is not right, Mr. Editor, that this district should be represented by a whig—the democrats have a majority and are therefore entitled to the representative. Let us then *concentrate*; and the question is how and *upon whom* can this be done.

I would not, Mr. Editor, undertake to dictate to others, but it does seem to me that no real *democrat* could hesitate for a moment which of the two democratic candidates he would choose. Lewis stands upon the old democratic doctrine—has placed himself upon the platform laid down by his party last year—fights with the same weapons that were used against Scott during the last campaign—denounces distribution in every form, and has had the nerve and independence to attack Mr. Venable fearlessly, and has sustained himself manfully in the canvass.

Mr. Venable, on the other hand, has sided with the whigs on the distribution question—has disappointed his party—has in fact done more to *break up* and *distract* his party than any man in the State—declares his determination to continue to do so, and goes on apparently regardless of the success or wishes of his party. Indeed at Washington, when it was charged upon him that he had acknowledged himself with the whigs on the two most important questions of the day, viz: the land and the Cuban question, he did not deny it, but said that he was glad that he and the whigs were together on these questions, and that he wished the old party lines broken down. Now I ask the good old-fashioned democrats of this district if they are prepared to give up their principles which they have long been proud to claim? Are they willing to back out from their party—to acknowledge themselves wrong—to go over and join the whigs in their darling measure? If so, they cannot choose an abler champion that Mr. Venable. I cannot see why a democrat should prefer him to a whig. The only point Mr. Rogers touches upon in his card is that of distribution—says he is in favor of an *equal distribution*. Mr. Venable says he is in favor of an *unequal* distribution—for he particularly declares that the new States are entitled to the *most* of the public lands. Now I say sir that owing to these principles of Mr. Venable the democrats of this district cannot support him, at any rate they cannot unite on him. Who would not prefer a whig even who would come out boldly and call himself by his proper name? What, then, is to prevent concentration upon Mr. Lewis? He is a young man of talent—has made a fine impression wherever he has gone, and I can say with safety has done himself great credit; and besides, if I know anything about the matter holds the doctrine of his party. I am sure, at any rate, will be the least objectionable to his party. I believe he is the choice of the district, at least of those two. From the information I can gain I do not believe that Venable will get more than two counties of the seven, viz: Granville and Warren. In this connexion I would glance at a piece from a Franklin Democrat which I saw in the Standard of last week. I do not regard the piece as entitled to a serious notice; but when he says that Venable, "*to which*" the people are under such obligations, will run Lewis close in this county, it is charity to say that I do not suppose he knows the sentiment in this county; and as to his insinuations against Lewis as an equal for Venable, I shall only say that I'll leave that to those who have heard them speak. I hope we shall hear from different parts of the district. VOTER.

Franklin, July 14th, 1853.

For the Standard.

Granville County, July 15, 1853.

Mr. Holden: I have read with much attention a communication in your paper of July 13th, purporting to be from a Democrat of Wake who seems to believe he has expressed the opinion of a large majority of the Democratic party of Wake respecting the Congressional election of the fourth District—Messrs. Venable and Lewis being the then contending candidates. Wake sets off by setting up the claims of Mr. Lewis as the regular nominee of the Democratic party, because forsooth some five or six men met at Raleigh on the last day of June past, purporting to be delegates from Johnston county, held a Convention and nominated Mr. Lewis as the Democratic candidate for Congress, without even the Wake delegation meeting, after calling long and loud for a County Convention to meet and appoint those delegates, and after appointing fifty, there was not one met in Convention, as I am informed; but Johnston spoke out and that was enough for the Wake Democrat; he considers Lewis the regular nominee of the party. Now, sir, I for one am not willing to swallow either the edicts of the Johnston delegation, or even the Wake Democrat himself, and I am very certain I express the voice of the Democracy of Granville when I say so, and I believe the voice of the whole District, Wake not excepted; although I am a citizen of Granville, I live near the line and have had an opportunity of mixing with a large portion of the Democracy of Wake, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, Venable is the choice of a majority of the Democracy of Wake—at least the northern portion of it. Again, the Democrat of Wake seems to assume to be the expounder of Mr. Venable's principles, in which he is egregiously mistaken, or most wilfully misrepresents.

Wake says: 1st. That Mr. Venable is opposed to the acquisition of Cuba under all circumstances. 2d. He is totally opposed to the compromise measures. 3d. He is in favor of the distribution of the public lands amongst the States, or the proceeds of the sale of them; and 4th: He is a disunionist—all of which is putting Mr. Venable in a false position. To the first, Mr. Venable is opposed to the acquisition of Cuba by conquest, but in favor of it on honorable terms—so is President Pierce. 2d. He was opposed to the compromise, and voted against it as a whole; but it was passed by Congress and ratified and is now the law of the land; and as a law abiding man Mr. Venable acquiesces in the compromise and pledges himself to sustain it—so was President Pierce and also the Baltimore platform. 3d. He is in favor of the distribution of the public lands, but opposed to the distribution of the sales thereof—on this question he is with Gen. Jackson. 4th and lastly, it is charged he is a disunionist. Mr. Editor, I have in goneby days heard the Whigs charge Mr. Venable with being a disunionist when he was standing up in Congress and defending southern institutions; but, sir, it is the first time in my life I have heard the charge by a Democrat. Sir, why all these charges and communications published in the Standard with fictitious names accompanying them, besides many others which have been communicated to the Standard which were so barefaced the authors themselves were either ashamed or afraid to put their names to them. All this for what purpose? to try to defeat Mr. Venable's election; but all in vain. My word for it, the sterling Democracy of the District, and especially old Granville, will sustain him almost unanimously as the result of the election will show.

As to the claims of Mr. Lewis, I have not aught to say. He is a young man whom I esteem and respect, of fair talents and acquirements, and one I should like to see promoted at a proper time; but sir, circumstances are somewhat changed. Since the article of the Wake Democrat was penned we have now a third candidate in the field, to-wit: Mr. Sion H. Rogers. Now, what is to be done?—is it to be presumed that the Democracy of Warren, Granville, and Orange should forsake their long and well tried representative, A. W. Venable, without fault or charge against him? One that has so long and so ably defended Democratic principles and contended with the best Orators of the day, and proved victorious in several former campaigns—I ask in candor can it be presumed that such men will be sacrificed by a magnanimous people, and especially by those former friends? No, Sir, no. Notwithstanding Mr. Venable has now two opponents, I have but very little doubt but he will be triumphantly re-elected to the Congress of the United States, the opinion of the letter-writers purporting to be from Franklin and Wake, and also the large delegation from Johnston, to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Editor, I am not in the habit of writing communications for publication; but sir, I see so much injustice trying to be done Mr. Venable I am compelled to refute some of the misrepresentations I see afloat in print, and not like some of your correspondents wishing my name withheld from the public, I desire you to insert it at the bottom of my communication, as I am responsible for what I say, and oblige

Yours, &c.

JONATHAN M. STONE.

For the Standard.

Mr. Holden: The recent attempt at a Convention in this (the 4th) district failed from causes which are foreign to the object of this communication, and which therefore need not be enumerated. Mr Sion H. Rogers of Wake has declared himself the Whig candidate, with the hope probably of "running in" between Messrs. Venable and Lewis—the majority in this district is not so large but that a tolerably equal division of the democratic suffrages between Messrs. Venable and Lewis, would facilitate such a catastrophe. The Whig party, almost to a man, would have supported Mr. V. as against Mr. L. had not Mr. Rogers or some other acceptable Whig announced himself; it therefore behoves the democrats of the district to recur to first and fundamental principles; their maxim has been "principles not men." Let them look to these principles, for I assure them they are in danger; let them choose that man who will best defend and carry out those principles. Mr. Lewis has been but little in public life, and before this campaign was but little known in this portion of the district—he announces himself a thorough and uncompromising democrat, and also his willingness to submit his claims to the decision of a convention whenever the people see fit to meet.

Mr. Venable still calls himself a democrat upon the stump, but let us see if the testimony bears him out in the assertion. He has voted for "Bennett's Bill" as it is termed, while his democratic colleagues Messrs. Ashe and Daniel voted against it This bill provides for a distribution of the public land among the several States; the great body of the democratic party have spoken, written and resolved through their orators, presses and public meetings against it; the democratic party in my opinion cannot and will not be hoodwinked by a quibble between the word "land" and the words "proceeds of the sales of such lands." It may be said that there is as manifes distinction between land and money, and so there is to some purposes, but here in either case is a trust fund for the purpose of paying the debt of the federal government—it is an argument *ab inconvenienti* to say that if we don't vote for Bennett's bill we will get none and therefore vote for it—and it is absurd in theory and practice. In theory, because if the west and new States are so powerful in Congress as to give us only what they pleased, they will not be liberal enough to give us any thing, in other words if it was a gratuity would never get any thing; and if it's a right which we have the power to demand and enforce, we can demand and enforce more than we received in Bennett's bill, and even if the old States have not the power alone to enforce their rights, no one who has any acquaintance with the course of legislative bodies will deny but that they have the balance of power. Now it's at least as plausible as their arguments to say that while we sacrifice principle to get that which is not ours, let us get as much as we can. Why not say to Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa that we will give you twice that which you receive under Bennett's bill, provided a clause to the same effect is inserted with regard to the old States? the argument is absurd in practice too, for the veto power yet remains, and if President Pierce will adhere (as we have every reason to believe he will) to the Baltimore Platform, the new State's bill could not be passed. Mr. Lewis *plants* himself on that platform, while Mr. Venable disregards it and takes the Whig side of the issue.

The time is drawing near when some choice is to be made—a large majority of the democracy in this (Orange) county will support Mr. Lewis, beyond question, and the Whigs will vote for Rogers to a man; but what may be done elsewhere I cannot tell. I know of only four democrats near here that will support Mr. Venable, one of whom is, I hear, expecting office under the general government, and the other two are renegade whigs; whereas, all the prominent whigs here were supporting Mr. Venable until Mr. Rogers appeared upon the field with two exceptions, and both of them only on personal grounds. I think this latter fact some evidence that Mr. Venable is not sound. The whig party is not at any time liable to be caught with chaff, but here we see them one and all lauding and praising a man whom a few years ago they exhausted their own peculiar vocabulary of abuse and slang upon. Now it is altogether contrary to human experience to liken men's opinions to the wind, so some cause must be assigned for this sudden revolution in these sentiments, and I think the inference fair that he suits them better now than he did two years ago. The choice of the people in this county will settle upon Lewis with the four exceptions above mentioned. Now should the Franklin, Johnston, Wake, Warren and Nash democracy holy back? Whatever may be their opinion this county will give Lewis a vote of two to one over Mr. Venable. Mr. Rogers may get a majority over either

ORANGE.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor: I see in your paper of June 22d an article signed "Franklin," which gave an account of a discussion which took place at Louisburg between Messrs. Venable and Lewis, in which it was stated that Mr. Lewis achieved a complete victory over his competitor by confuting his argument with respect to the subjects upon which they now differ. It is a right guaranteed to every candidate to expose each other's public acts before the people, and I am glad to see that Mr. Lewis is so ably defending himself in explaining Mr. Venable's votes in Congress, which I conceive to be quite contrary to the interest of the people whose suffrages he now solicits to send him to Congress again. The gentleman who writes over the signature of Franklin appears to think that Mr. Lewis would have gotten a considerable majority previous to the discussion at Louisburg, and is now satisfied that his prospects are much more flattering.

Since that time I see another article has come out in the Standard from Franklin, signed "A Democrat," in which he writes that the result will be quite to the contrary, though County pride may give him a majority, and thinks that the communication certainly was written merely for effect.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have recently travelled through a portion of Franklin, and attended a meeting where there were not less than four hundred men, and had the pleasure of hearing a good many Democrats express themselves, stating that they were for Mr. Venable in the outset, but after hearing his votes he gave in Congress explained to the public they could not be for him any longer. I think the gentleman who wrote over the signature of "Franklin" was actuated by pure motives, and expressed the sentiments of a large majority of the people in Franklin, while, on the contrary, I must think the gentleman who wrote over the signature of "A Democrat" must have written merely for effect.

I will not say a great deal respecting old Nash; her Democracy is still the same. Mr. Venable, we think, has voted against our interest, and we shall vote against him. A NASH DEMOCRAT.


# THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1853.


## Democratic Candidates for Congress.

First District,
**H. M. SHAW, of Currituck County.**
Second District,
**THOMAS RUFFIN, of Wayne County.**
Third District,
**WILLIAM S. ASHE, of New Hanover County.**
Fourth District,
**A. M. LEWIS, of Franklin County.**
Sixth District,
**GEORGE D. BOYD, of Rockingham County.**
Seventh District,
**BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan County.**

There are eight Districts in this State, and the Democrats, it is seen, have candidates in six Districts. The prospect for electing all of them is good.

We learn that a portion of the Democrats of the fifth District, composed of the Counties of Person, Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Moore and Montgomery, intend to vote for the Hon. A. Rencher, of Chatham, and we have been requested so to state. We do not raise Mr. Rencher's name, because he is not a candidate.

## THE DISORGANIZERS.

Who are they? A. W. Venable, of the Fourth District, who announced himself for Congress the day he arrived in Granville from Washington, without waiting to consult the Democrats of the District, and who declared in advance that he was not to be controlled by "bobtailed lawyers, broken down constables, and beer-house debaters." The failure to hold a Convention in this District is owing more to his opposition to it, both public and private, than to all other causes combined.

Who are they? Walter F. Leak, of the Third District, who is out for Congress in favor of Bennett's bill, and who declares in advance that he will support no man for Governor who is opposed to it. Mr. Leak not only takes ground against a Democratic principle, but he has the assurance—the arrogance to declare that *he* will support no man for Governor who does not agree with *him!*

Who are they? The Democratic Free Press, so-called, of Wilmington, which supports Mr. Leak in this conduct and also Messrs. Latham and Loftin in their opposition to Mr. Ruffin.

Who are they? Messrs. Latham and Loftin, of the second District, who are opposing Mr. Ruffin, the regular nominee—the former disappointed on account of office, and the latter once in full favor with his party in Lenoir, but now powerless there, and destined to defeat and final retirement.

Who are they? A little knot of disappointed office-seekers in the First District, who oppose Dr. Shaw, and are thus contributing to the election of Mr. Outlaw.

Here, then, are the disorganizers in North Carolina—all else is bright and cheering. We call upon the Democratic party to rise in its might and rid itself, if it must, of its unsound members. No party can exist without adhering to its principles, or without organization. *What is done now will tell for good or for evil next summer.* We now have the State—the people are with us, and we cannot maintain our position if we yield to disorganizers or favor those who, from selfish considerations, or from any considerations, abandon principle.

## JACKSON'S LAND BILL VETO.

A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal calls attention to Gen. Jackson's Land Bill Veto Message of 1833, and sends to that paper a portion of the document for publication. The bill vetoed was entitled "an act to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States." Gen. Jackson argues the question at some length, and not only shows the dangerous nature of distribution, but he shows that the bill referred to, "by throwing the land system on the resources from imports for support, virtually distributes among the States a part of those revenues"; and that the whole system tends directly to consolidation—to an absorption of all power by the central government. Indeed he says, "it appears to me that a more direct road to consolidation cannot be devised." Read the extracts from this important Message, which we publish to-day. Gen. Jackson makes no distinction between a distribution of the lands and a distribution of the proceeds.

No Democrat, at this time of day, will undertake to call in question Gen. Jackson's opinions.

## NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

We learn that at the meeting of the stockholders of this Road, held at Salisbury on Thursday last, Gov. Morehead, F. Fries, of Forsythe, Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick, and Mr. Davis, of Rowan, were elected Directors on the part of the stockholders; and at a meeting of the Directors Gov. Morehead was re-elected President of the Road for the ensuing year.

Maj. Gwynn was re-appointed Chief Engineer at a salary of $5,000, and was directed to superintend the survey of the Roads east and west at a salary of $3,000 in addition to the $5,000. It is understood that Maj. Gwynn is to reside permanently in the State.

All the State Directors were in attendance. The Directors adjourned to meet in this City on the last day of next month.

☞ We give place to-day, most cheerfully, to the communication over the signature of Jonathan M. Stone. Mr. Stone is a sound Democrat, and has done good service in the cause. We are concerned to see him forgetting principle, even for a moment, in his regard for a man. We hope the "sober-second thought, seldom wrong and always efficient," will have its due influence on his judgment.

Our paper has been open and still is to Mr. Venable's friends. Come on, brother Democrats, if you will—we regret your course, but your voices shall not be stifled. Truth and principle have nothing to fear from discussion.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The reliable Democratic majority in this District is about 2,000. Gov. Reid's last majority in the Counties composing it was 2,500; but we repeat we cannot calculate, with certainty, on more than 2,000—the full Whig vote being about 4,000, and the full Democratic vote about 6,000. If Mr. Rogers should receive the full Whig vote, and if the Democratic vote should be equally divided between Messrs. Lewis and Venable, the former will, of course, be elected. It is, therefore, not merely important but indispensable to success that there should be a concentration of Democratic strength. No Convention has been held, and it is too late to hold one now. The party must, therefore, unite on the strongest man in order to defeat the Whig candidate; and the party, we take this occasion to say, is fortunate in having in the strongest man, one who stands upon its platform and agrees with it in its principles. Mr. Venable differs with the Democratic party on Bennett's land bill, on the Cuban question, and on organization; and this being the case, it would be in vain to expect a majority of Democrats in the District to rally on him with any degree of cordiality or unanimity. To attempt it would be to invite inevitable, disastrous defeat. The contest is between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Rogers, the representatives of the respective parties; and with this fact standing prominently out, it cannot be that the Democrats of the District will permit the Whig candidate to be elected.

As we have heretofore stated, our duty in this emergency is two-fold—first, to stand by the State and Baltimore platforms, and secondly, to do what we can to prevent the election of a Whig. We have restrained our pen as long as we could deem it prudent or proper to do so. Sincerely anxious for the restoration of harmony, and reluctant to speak of Mr. Venable as his deviation from principle would seem to require, we have stood, to a considerable extent, aloof; but the hour has come when silence, or the course we have thus far pursued, would be justly regarded as evidence that we are disposed to favor a man at the expense of principle and party victory, and we have come forward to discharge our duty with a purpose deliberately fixed, and not to be disturbed by subsequent events. At the close of the last Congress Mr. Venable found himself in a new District, with but two Counties of his old District. He returned home, and in hot haste declared himself a candidate. He did not deign to await the action even of Orange and Granville, the two Counties referred to, but announced himself at once. He was met by Mr. Lewis, who proposed a Convention, and pledged himself to abide its action. Mr. Venable, on the contrary, referred in rather contemptuous terms to Conventions—said he was not to be disposed of or ruled off by Conventions composed of "bob-tailed lawyers, broken-down constables, and beer-house debaters"—but intimated, at the same time, that if a fair Convention (one that would suit him, we suppose,) was held, he would submit. This was a reflection upon the honesty and integrity of the party, and it is to be regretted that it did not result at once in a Convention. A Convention of the character imagined by Mr. Venable, would be a new thing in this State. Our Conventions heretofore have been fair, and Mr. Venable had no right to presume that the Convention proposed by Mr. Lewis would be an unfair one. Such language, to say the least, comes with a bad grace from one who was brought forward and politically made by Conventions, and who has been sustained from the first by party effort and party organization. But the truth is, Mr. Venable knew he had voted, on Bennett's land bill, against his party—he knew that his views in regard to Cuba and the acquisition of territory were not entirely acceptable to the Democracy, and he therefore feared to submit his pretensions and his conduct to the consideration of the Democrats of the District in Convention assembled. It was thus, for selfish purposes, that he produced and encouraged a spirit of disorganization, which now threatens, unless speedily checked, to throw this noble district into Whig hands.

In voting for Bennett's land bill Mr. Venable voted with the Whigs, and against the great mass of his own party. He voted for a bill which gave the little State of Arkansas three millions of acres, and to North Carolina land warrants for one million five hundred thousand acres!—for a bill which "*authorized*" sovereign States to do certain things, as if the general government, the creature of the States, could "*authorize*" the States to perform its will!—for a bill which, in substance, distributes the *proceeds of the lands* to nineteen States, in that it "authorizes" them to sell the land warrants for cash!—for a bill, federal in its scope and character, and which was but the beginning of a system condemned alike by Gen. Jackson, by the Democratic party in our national and State Conventions, and which, if carried out, would change the nature of our federal government by making the States dependent on it for largesses and bounties. Mr. Venable was kindly warned of what the result must be if he persisted in justifying or defending this vote, but he was deaf to both advice and warning. He might have retreated with honor, and regained his position in the regards of his friends, but for his convictions of right, his self-sufficiency, or his pride. If he was satisfied that he was right, and if he was determined to persevere in this course, then he ought, we respectfully submit, to have declined a canvass, for the plain reason that he could make no fit representative for such a District as this; but otherwise, he might have taken the ground that he voted for this bill in the belief that the policy of dividing the lands would prevail, and was anxious to obtain something for his State,—but that now, with Gen. Pierce as President, he foresaw that all such bills would be vetoed, and he would therefore fall back on the old Democratic doctrine. Instead of this, we learn that he exults in the vote, and stands pledged, out and out, to the policy of land distribution. He endeavors—vainly, of course—to show, that this bill is not opposed to the Baltimore Resolution, while he boldly opposes or disregards the State Resolution of 1852. He says, we understand, that he is not to be bound by platforms, thus openly repudiating the principles he has heretofore professed. But it is not for us to "lecture" Mr. Venable, and it would be useless to attempt to undo the [illegible]. We must deal with things as they are. We cannot support him, *because we cannot abandon* [illegible]. We have stood by him in many a hard-fought battle; we have cheered him as the blows of the federal champions fell thick and fast upon his shield, and we have rejoiced with him when victory crowned him, for it was victory won in contests for principles and Democratic truth. Now we part company. We regret it, more deeply than he does, perhaps, but we cannot help it. The fault is not ours. In the language of Levi Woodbury, "we go where Democratic principles lead, and when they cease to lead we cease to follow." We, therefore, appeal to our brother Democrats of the District to look the crisis full in the face—to bestir themselves, and to come up to the aid of Mr. Lewis. He is not, we are free to confess, the first choice of many in the District; but that is a matter about which we have no time to think, much less to act. He is a young gentleman of decided ability, sound upon all the issues, devoted to organization, and will make a useful and reliable representative. He has met Mr. Venable in a manner which would have done credit to an old and experienced debater. He has him in the wrong, on the defensive, and he keeps him there. He is contending boldly and nobly for *all* our principles; and he will go to Washington, not to oppose or embarrass Gen. Pierce, but to give him a cordial support. By a vigorous and united rally his election can be secured. Every vote for Mr. Venable, no matter upon what grounds, will be a vote against Democratic principles on land distribution as laid down by Gen. Jackson, by the State and Baltimore Conventions, and as held by all the Democratic candidates in the other Districts and by all the Democratic presses of the State with one voice. Every vote withheld from Mr. Lewis will strengthen Mr. Rogers, for the reason that the contest is between the two, and the latter is sure of the full Whig vote. That vote must be overcome by Mr. Lewis, or defeat awaits us. Unite, then, brother Democrats, and determine in your strength that the Democratic flag shall still stream in triumph over this District. What care we for *a man*, or for *men*, when our principles are at stake? Men pass away like leaves in autumn, but principles live evermore. Let us, then, still cherish these principles in our hearts and vote them at the polls, and cling to them, whatever may betide us, "as the mariner clings to his last plank when night and the tempest close around him."

☞ We have already alluded to the fact that the course of Mr. Venable on Bennett's land bill is being used in other Congressional Districts against the Democratic candidates. The following extract from a communication in the Salisbury Whig, will show the nature of the appeal against Burton Craige. The writer says:

"Mr. Venable, a most decided and distinguished Democrat, and now a candidate for Congress in the Wake District, on this question fixing his eye steadily upon justice, and the rights of the old States, has nobly burst asunder the chains of party and is doing battle for an equitable distribution of the public lands among all the States."

The gallant Craige has not only to meet Federalism with its slang, its deception, and its sophistry, but the example and the name of a man once high in the confidence of his party are arrayed against him; and that, too, when his District is nearly equally divided, and the District from which this weapon of attack is drawn is Democratic by 2,000 votes! The same holds good, to a greater or less extent, as to Ashe, Shaw, Boyd, and Ruffin.

☞ We make the following extract from a letter from a leading Democrat of Warren County, dated July 12, 1853:

"The people of this County have never departed from the Democratic fold, and were I to guess I would say they will still adhere to their ancient faith. They have always believed that the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of our free institutions depended upon the maintenance of Democratic principles—and no one can fail to perceive the path they plainly point out. If the principles embodied in Bennett's land bill shall obtain the ascendency in the United States, then Democracy is dead, I fear never again to be resuscitated; and the Democrats whose defection may cause this greatest of all calamities will find themselves excluded from all share in the popular influences which this fatal scheme of public bounty cannot fail to wield. Their associates, the Whigs, will claim all the benefit, and the deluded people will certainly accord it to them. There is no power to donate the public lands or their proceeds; and once allow the politicians of the country to dispose of and bestow this vast fund according to their own discretion, without any limitation, and you entrust to them a fund as potent for mischief as Phillip's gold or the granaries of Rome. But admit the power, should the South ever consent to the principle of distribution? Can they hope, with a majority of almost fifty against them in the House of Representatives, to get their fair and equal share? I consider the virtue of the people and the strength of Republican government more severely tried *at this time* than ever before from the foundation of the Republic; and the only way to preserve both is to keep the harness always on politicians and allow the exercise of no power except for specific and definite purposes—and especially to withhold from them the power of granting largesses or bestowing favors. Allow me to say, without intending censure, that the public press has not done its whole duty on this subject. But the theme is too fruitful for the limits of a letter."

Mr. Venable Bidding for Whig Votes! It will be seen, by the following certificate, which has been furnished us for publication, that Mr. Venable has been making his position on Cuba and the public lands the ground of appeal to the Whigs for their support:

Hillsborough, July 10, 1853.

Mr. Lewis: I have just received your letter asking the particulars of a conversation which took place in Raleigh between Mr. Venable and myself. Mr. Venable approached me in the street between Lawrence's Hotel and the Court-House, and remarked that if the Whigs were sincere they were bound to vote for him, because he was with them on two important questions—while Lewis was against them in every thing.

If Mr. Venable denies this, put him to the book, and my honor for it he will acknowledge its truth.

Respectfully yours,

R. F. MORRIS.

We submit this without comment. It speaks for itself.

☞ Messrs. Venable and Lewis will address the people at Gardner's, (Barney Jones',) Wake, to-morrow, Thursday. This precinct has always been true, and we trust it will roll up at least one hundred votes for Lewis.

John B. Wheeler, of this State, has been appointed by the President as Secretary to sign Land Warrants.

## MESSRS. BOYD AND PURYEAR.

It is well known that, in the Legislature of 1846-'7, Col. Puryear took the side of the public foe in the war then raging between Mexico and the United States. As a member from the County of Surry he voted, time and again, that the war was unconstitutional and unjust; and he was unwilling to appropriate a sum of money to procure for the brave volunteers their blankets and other conveniences of life, unless the appropriation was coupled with a declaration putting Mexico in the right and the United States in the wrong. With the great body of the Mexican Whigs he denounced the war as "Polk's war"; and *he* was unmoved, as his votes show, though the brave boys stood waiting the approval of their common mother, ere they departed for the scene of death, and though his country's flag floated in the gloom of peril and of untried contests. He was "mousing" over party schemes and party advantages when his soul should have leaped up in flame for the honor and glory of his country. Can it be possible that any unprejudiced citizen of the Sixth District can support him? Above all, can a man there, with the heart of a soldier, do it?

George D. Boyd was in the Legislature from Rockingham during the same session, and stood up manfully for the rights of his country. Though too old to volunteer himself, he encouraged the volunteers both by word and deed—he voted them money without stint and without conditions. He has been true to his country here, and he will not desert its flag nor surrender its honor if sent to Washington.

Again, Col. Puryear pursued a course during the last Legislature, (as the journal will show,) in the midst of those memorable revolutionary scenes, which ought to deprive him of all countenance and support as a public man. His prejudices as a partizan are too strong to permit free play to his judgment; and his principles, utterly federal as they are, are unsuited to the people he seeks to represent.

We trust that *every Democrat* in the Sixth District is not only determined to vote for Col. Boyd, but that his friends will turn out and work for him, with coats off, on the day of the election. Organize, distribute the tickets, and see that they are put in. Do not rely on others, brother Democrats, *but go yourselves*—ride if necessary, and use all honorable means to ensure the triumph of your candidate. He is worthy of all you can do for him. Do your duty, as in times past, and our word for it a signal victory will crown your efforts.

---

DR. AND MRS. IVES. In common with other newspapers, (says the Richmond Enquirer) we inserted some days ago a silly paragraph to the effect that Mrs. Ives was returning to Rome with her brother, Dr. Hobart, in consequence of that gentleman having been notified, by the Pope, that Mrs. Ives and her husband could no longer sustain the conjugal relation, as the reverend convert would receive holy orders in the course of the summer. This interesting piece of information is preposterous and ridiculous, and carries its own refutation with it. All the currency which it has obtained hitherto has been due either to oversight, or to the most amusing ignorance of the discipline and doctrines of the Roman Church.

Imprimis, the Pope has no power to divorce Dr. Ives and his wife—the marriage relation is regarded by the Papacy to be as holy and indissoluble an alliance as it is by any of the reformed churches, by which it is treated very much in the light of a civil contract. In the second place, without a voluntary and complete separation consummated and rendered inevitable by the act of the parties, the Pope has just as little power as inclination to confer holy orders on Bishop Ives. In the third place, it is not probable that the late Bishop is a man of such extraordinary abilities that the Roman Camera would be unusually anxious to secure his apostolical services as a presbyter or priest—nor is it likely that there is any scarcity of able, learned, and efficient men within the brilliant circle of the great hierarchy.

Mrs. Ives is very likely returning home—probably as stated with her brother—but without the alleged *dimittas*. If there is any separation at all it is her own act—for though Dr. Ives may be torn from the Episcopal Church, his conversion has not sundered him from the conjugal claims of Mrs. Ives. She may still claim him and sue out a habeas corpus for him if she likes, as soon as he gets back to the United States.

---

☞ Dr. Shaw (says the Democratic Pioneer,) is actively canvassing the upper portion of the District, and is winning golden opinions among the Democracy wherever he goes. He has carried the war into Africa, bearded Col. Outlaw in his own county, and is going ahead finely. Let the party but second his movements and emulate the example he has set them of spirit and energy, and the *Whig party* will stand more in need of one of Col. Outlaw's "breakwaters," to keep the ocean of Democracy from overwhelming them, than Croatan Sound does to *keep back* the waters of the Atlantic.

---

☞ Lieut. John J. Guthrie has been detached from the United States steamer Saranac, at Norfolk, (by Mr. Secretary Dobbin) and ordered to Washington for duty at the Observatory during the absence in Europe of Lieut. Maury. Lieut. Guthrie is a modest and worthy officer, and richly deserves this mark of consideration and favor at the hands of the Department.

---

☞ We understand it has been decided in a case before our Supreme Court, at its present term, that it is the duty of every *owner*, having taxable slaves hired out, if he resides in this State, to list them for taxation *in the County of his residence.*

---

☞ We invite attention to the communication in our paper to-day, over the signature of "Orange.' The writer has had the best opportunities for obtaining information, and we are satisfied that he is correct in his statements as to the public sentiment of Orange County.

---

☞ We are requested by William Thompson, Esq., to state that he has deposited the tax-lists for the Raleigh Districts with Mr. Wesley Whitaker, Jr., to whom persons who may wish to give in their taxes can apply.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

MAY 31, 1853.

To His Excellency, David S. Reid:

Sir: I had occasion in my former letter to speak of the general composition of farm yard manure. I said that it was composed of organic and inorganic matter. The former is distinguished practically from the latter by the fact that it burns and is dissipated by heat; whereas the latter remains in the form of an ash or an incombustible substance, which, though it may appear homogeneous, consists of many important elements, all of which are essential in the economy of vegetation. The matter which is dissipated by heat is also essential to the growth and perfection of the living individual. But there was a time not long since passed by when the organic matter was regarded as of no account. The promulgator of this doctrine was the celebrated Liebig of the University of Giessen. Liebig is a great man. He clothes his doctrines in as beautiful a dress as our language admits of. He loads them with an array of facts which at first sight seem unanswerable, but they do not all bear investigation. He has abandoned already some of his errors, but while yet some of his followers continue to present them, we find many of our agricultural writers and speakers among them. They were at the first more ready to obey their master than the prophet Jonah, and astonishing as it may seem they were still more unlike him in their doings, they swallowed the whale, blubber and all! But as I have said the doctrine is settled, organic matter is essential to a good fertilizer and the good qualities of the farm yard manure is in part owing to the presence of this matter. The fact that organic matter is so valuable as a fertilizer that the vast deposits of muck and peat in the low countries will become a great resource for the planter. This substance is scarcely known in the middle counties. But these counties are not entirely destitute of bodies of organic matter. Decomposing wood and leaves, straw and other vegetable matter may supply in part this desideratum. But we may regard the fertilizers of the forest as by no means inconsiderable, and should not therefore be overlooked. Scarcely a plantation exists which cannot supply a large amount of ash, from the fallen and falling trees. These may be gathered and burned, and although a loss is sustained by the dissipation of organic matter, still it is the best way to treat the fallen timber, which has already become too much decayed for building or of little value for fuel.

By a proper use of this resource the old lands may be partially renovated. The money which it is necessary to expend in making directly this class of fertilizers is only trifling. How many thousands of bushels of cobs might be burned for their ashes. This may seem to be a small business, yet cob ash contans a large amount of the alkalies which are expensive fertilizers, and years are required for their decay in the ordinary way they are treated. How many thousand cords of wood lie rotting in the fields which can never benefit the present generation, if they benefit any other. The disposal of them in the way I propose removes an unseemly nuisance, while by the mode proposed they may be made to add to the wealth, beauty and health of a population. Straw should not be burned, burning renders the silica insoluble. If covered with soil, however, it decomposes with a tolerable degree of rapidity, and we obtain thereby a large amount of silica in combination with the alkalies and organic matter which is in a state fitted for the economy of cereals—a class of plants which require this substance for the strength and protection of their stems. In the present state of many plantations it can hardly be expected that a resort to the ordinary means of a plantation will be sufficient to bring up the fertility of the soil to the standard I have marked in the preceding communication. Something may be purchased. Of all the articles which pay the best, mineral phosphate of lime, bone-earth, and guano stand at the head. The last is the most active and immediate in its effects, and are more visible to the eye. Yet the mineral phosphate and bone earth are the most durable and cheaper in the long run. More benefit will be received from an expenditure of the same amount of money in the mineral phosphate than in guano. This is particularly true when it is used in a warm climate, unless special care is observed in the time and mode of application. It requires more skill in its use. Allied to guano is the excrement of fowls. In a country which can sustain great numbers of fowls so cheaply it is rather remarkable that no provision is ever made for confining them. So active is their excrement that there is more danger of employing it in excess and in a concentrated state than even guano.

Without having considered all the substances which may be obtained and which are accessible to most planters for the purpose of increasing the fertility and products of their plantations, I may close this head of the subject by saying that all organized matters are fertilizers, and a large proportion of inorganic matter contributes in some way or other to the growth of plants. Clay and sand, the waste of roads, the sediments of creeks, coal and coal dust, the fine cinders of forges, the bleaching bones strewed about the field, the mud of marshes and swamps, are all good in their place, and all may be made to increase the comfort and wealth of the planter and farmer.

I am sir, most respectfully,
Your ob't serv't.,
E. EMMONS.

---

### SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

By Nash, C. J. In Credle v. Credle, from Hyde, reversing the judgment below, and directing judgment here for Plaintiff. Also, in Williams v. Burnett, in equity, from Martin, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Upchurch v. Wilson, in equity, from Wake, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Elliot v. Avery, from Perquimons, reversing the judgment and dismissing the petition. Also, in Freemon v. Morris, from Bertie, reversing the judgment.—Also, in Manning v. Jones, from Gates; *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Perry, from Wake, declaring that there is no error.

By Pearson, J. In Adams v. Pate, from Wayne, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Boyd v. Latham, from Beaufort, judgment reversed and judgment for defendant. Also, in Robertson v. Cunningham & Badger, in equity, from Caswell, sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the bill. Also, in Ashbee v. Cowell, in equity, from Currituck reversing the decretal order. Also, in Abrams v. Pender, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Petway v. Baker, from Edgecombe, affirming the decree. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Brothers v. Brothers, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment.

By Battle, J. In Buffalo v. Hussey, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in Morrow v. Morrow, in equity, from Granville. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Baxter v. Baxter, from Currituck, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Sanders v. Bean, from Montgomhry, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Benton v. Saunders, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Anthony v. Smith, in equity, from Halifax, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Croom v. Whitfield, in equity, from Lenoir.

---

Appointments of Consuls. The Washington Star says the following additional Consuls have been appointed: Lima—J. Caleb Smith, of California, St. John's, P. R.—John Parsons, of Florida; Marseilles—Samuel Dinsmore, of New Hampshire; Glasgow—Philip T. Heartt, of New York, Genoa—E. Felix Foresti, of New York, Elsineur—F. B. Wells, of New York; Leith—James McDowel, of Ohio; Mannheim—John Scherff, of Maryland; St. Jago de Cuba—Stephen Cochran, of Pennsylvania; Sumatra—Commercial Agent, Robt. R. Purvis, of Sumatra.

---

Jamaica. The condition of this island is deplorable. Since January, 1848, there have been wholly abandoned 128 sugar estates, 96 coffee properties, and partially 71 sugar estates and 66 coffee properties, and 390,000 acres of land have been thrown out of cultivation, the rateable value of which has sunk from £48,000 to £53,000. One great cause of the disagreement between the legislature and the governor and council is the matter of high salaries. Think of the governor of this island receiving $40,000 more than the President of the United States; a chief justice, $15,000; a vice chancellor, $12,500; two puisne judges, each $10,000; eight chairmen of quarter session, each $6,000, and so on almost *infinitum*.

*N. H. Register.*

---

A bill abolishing capital punishment has passed the Senate of Connecticut. It substitutes solitary confinement.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Raleigh, N. C., 6th July, 1853.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, of 29th June, says:

"Look at the schedule that the President has commenced running, vide his advertisement in our paper—leaves Raleigh at 8 A. M., reach Weldon at 1 P. M., leaving Weldon at 3½ P. M. He don't once mention Gaston; the poor little Greenville & Roanoke Rail Road, whose few stockholders took twice as much stock in the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road as his magnificent friends in Norfolk and Portsmouth, is entirely forgotten."

In the very advertisement to which the editor refers, and which was then standing in his columns, the fact is twice distinctly stated that the passengers can go to Petersburg, Norfolk or Wilmington direct. The Greenville Road is not mentioned, nor the Petersburg, nor the Seaboard. The passenger is left to select his own route without any suggestions from me. Our trains cross the river and stop at Gaston to deliver and receive passengers. When the passenger choses to leave our cars he does so, and goes where he pleases. I strive to part with him on good terms, by making him comfortable whilst with us, and giving him the largest liberty, and furnishing him the most ample facilities for doing as he pleases when we part with him. I have no idea that the stockholders of the Greenville Road desire me to constitute myself a soliciting agent for their road, either publicly or privately. I shall certainly not volunteer any such services. If I had any talent or taste in that line, the exercise of it would scarcely be compatible with the position I hold here. None of the "arrangements," on this road have been adopted with a view to injure the Greenville Road. On the contrary, every change that has been made must be advantageous to that road—except that our passenger trains, instead of turning back from Gaston, proceed on to Weldon. That cannot be objected to by them, as $175,000 of the money of this corporation, in which they are largely interested, has been expended in building the road to Weldon; and, as the editor very well remarks, "12 miles of new road cannot be built and kept up for nothing." We must both use and charge for it, as we are now doing. The editor also remarks, very truly, I am afraid, "The fact is, this Weldon connection has caused all the difficulty." He may regard it as a "difficulty," but out this way we regard it as a very great advantage to us, that four railroads bring us passengers—three compete for our passengers and freights—and either of them of the best markets in the South can be reached by our people between breakfast and supper. We think we are already reaping some of the advantages of it. The tobacco planters never had so much money before, yet Petersburg has not, probably, lost two dozen hogsheads of tobacco, and her merchants, probably, never were doing better. Our road has certainly felt it. We never did so good a business before, notwithstanding the difficulties we have had to encounter in getting the day schedule. Our producing classes are prosperous beyond a precedent, and are entering into pursuits never before followed here. New resources are thus being developed, which probably would have remained dormant, but for the new markets and more active competition opened to us. The merchants of Petersburg know full well that the proper and only way to meet this new state of things is to meet Norfolk in open, manly competition for our trade. They know they have got it to do, and I have reason to think they are prepared for it. They have the enterprise, intelligence and capital to make them fearless of the result of any competition on fair and equal terms. They cannot, as business men, expect us to be guilty of the folly of giving up all our markets but one. This attempt of a few persons to shake off competition, by preventing us from running our trains in connection with those on the Seaboard Road, is vain, and can meet with no sympathy from merchants of their manly and generous habits. The attempt that is now being made upon us, if the object is to make us give up the Weldon and Gaston connection or destroy its usefulness by connecting with nothing at Weldon, will be entirely futile, and had as well be abandoned before alienation of feeling on the part of our people is produced.

But to return to my advertisement and the omission to mention Gaston and the Greensville Road.

The Directors of this Company instructed me, on 30th May, to commence running in the day time. Until we could get to Weldon with our trains it would be folly to commence running any schedule without getting the consent of the Greensville Company to run in connection with it. I therefore wrote to Mr. Bird, the President of that company, to know whether he would connect with us if we commenced running in that way. On the 15th June he wrote me, though it did not reach me until 20th, as follows:

"You inform me that you propose to run a certain schedule and desire to know if we will connect with you daily at Gaston, if you commence running it before you get the Weldon Road. We shall, of course do this, and continue to do it, after you get the Weldon Road." * * *. "*But we cannot connect with the schedule you propose to run, for, if we did, we would not connect with the Express train on the Petersburg Road.*"

If this communication left me in doubt, that doubt was entirely removed by a telegraphic dispatch, received within the same hour, but dated the 20th, (5 days later,) in the following words:

"Sir: I am directed by the Postmaster General not to make any change in the mail schedule on the Greensville Railroad.

Signed, "H. D. BIRD."

My advertisement had been delayed a day or two to enable me to hear from Mr. Bird, and in receipt of these two communications, with them before me, and a full conviction in my mind that Mr. Bird would not connect with us at Gaston, it was prepared and sent to the newspaper office. What could I say about Gaston or the Greensville Road? That passengers taking our Road could not travel over the Greensville Road nor stop at Gaston, but must go on to Weldon? I understand Mr. Bird complains of the omission publicly. He certainly has forgotten what he wrote me. The other charges in the article, of a desire and effort on the part of the managers of this road to injure Petersburg and the Greenville Road, are as unjust and unfounded as the above. And the public mind in Petersburg must indeed be in a feverish and excited state if any defence of us is necessary.

The stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad have unanimously instructed us, in general meeting, [Petersburg being present and voting in the affirmative,] so to "manage the future operations of this road that no preference or distinction shall be given to either of the respective roads which may conneet with our road."

In the Report of the President and Directors, in May, we said:

"In the commercial rivalries of other communities we are no way interested, and do not intend to participate. We seek the peace and the profits of Neutrality. The commonest sagacity dictates it as correct policy. You considered it so important, that at your last annual meeting you enjoined it upon us as a duty, by a unanimous vote. And we intend, *not only to conform to your wishes ourselves, but to require a similiar conformity from all the agents and employees of the Company.*"

These are my sailing orders. I obey them with fidelity and alacrity, because I approve them. If this road cannot be maintained in that position, it ought to be merged in some other, so that when its interest is sacrificed to promote that of others, it can at least share the profit of the sacrifice. I am striving, with an eye single to the interest of this Company, to maintain it in that position. If any man or community feels aggrieved by any arrangement I make, it will always be reconsidered and redressed, if found not conformable to the above rules.

I have always understood the *merchants* of Petersburg, and Norfolk and Portsmouth to desire nothing but fair and equal treatment from this road. That they shall have. And they shall have every facility I can afford them. But exclusive advantages will be granted to none.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

---

Clark Mills, the sculptor, the Republic says, has purchased a farm three miles and a half from Washington City, on the line of the rail road, whither he has removed his elks, buffalo, and other living models, and where he intends to locate his studio, and erect manufacturing works required by his profession.

---

Nails Growing in the Flesh. A late writer in the Ohio Cultivator gives the following remedy:

Cut a notch in the middle of the nail every time the nail is pared. The disposition to close the notch draws the nail from the sides. It cured mine after I had suffered weeks with its festering.

## OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

*Reception of the President at New York—The Procession and Incidents on the Route—Dedication of the Crystal Palace—Throngs of Strangers—Business Suspended, &c.*

New York, July 11. At 10 o'clock this morning the committee of the city councils, together with the committee of reception, arrived at Castle Garden, having the President of the United States and suite in charge, accompanied by Gov. Fort of New Jersey, whilst salutes were being fired from Gouveneur's and Bedlow's Islands and from the Battery, under the direction of Brigadier Gen. Morris.

After entering Castle Garden, which was thronged with people, the President was formally welcomed to the city by the Mayor, to which he responded in a neat and appropriate speech, which was received with great enthusiasm. The first division of military were stationed on the battery, with an immense throng of spectators, and were reviewed by the President on horseback, amid the shouts and hurras of the multitude. The procession was then formed, and was full one hour in passing out of the Battery. The parade was very splendid, but a severe storm of rain for a time interrupted the evolutions of the troops.

After the storm had ceased the procession took up its line of march for the Crystal Palace. Throughout the entire route the streets were litterally jammed with the masses of people, and the President was greeted with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, &c.

At 2 o'clock the cortege reached the Crystal Palace, and the President and Cabinet were conducted to a platform on the north nave, where were also assembled Generals Scott and Wool, Gov. Hunt, and many other distinguished personages from home and abroad.

On the platform on the east nave were the officers of the Army and Navy, British officers, Mayors of different cities, Foreign Consuls, Mayor and Councils of New York, and various public functionaries.

The opening prayer was delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Wainwright, followed by an anthem sung by the New York Harmonic, and accompanied by the National Guard Band.

The President was then welcomed by Theodore Sedgwick in a neat address, to which he replied in a very short address, pleading his inability to speak at length. He seemed very much fatigued. The ceremonies were then closed with Handl's celebrated hallelujah chorus from the 'Messiah,' which, sung by an immense chorus, produced a magnificent musical effect.

While the guests were occupied with viewing the Exhibition, a grand concert was given by Dodworth's and the National Guard's Bands.

The palace was not overcrowded, as none but invited guests, and those holding season tickets, were admitted.

The City Banquet, in honor of the President, will take place to-morrow night, and will prove a magnificent affair.

It is the President's intention to return to Washington on Saturday next.

---

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

*The Eastern Question—The War Prospect More Threatening—Things at a Stand—Large Advance in Breadstuffs Cotton Unsteady, &c,*

New York, July 13.—The steamer Arabia arrived this morning, bringing 60 passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 2d inst. She passed the steamer Canada and the ship Sovereign of the Seas, in 14 days from New York, going in.

Spain. It was again rumored that Gonzales Bravo would succeed Calderon de La Barca as miuister to the United States.

Turkey. News from the East is scarce, and everything is yet in doubt. Nothing has yet occurred from the Porte's rejection of the ultimatum. Nothing could be done before July 1st, at which time it was believed the Russians had not crossed the Danube. It was reported that Turkey had formally demanded the armed intervention of the four great powers, and this statement is confirmed. The aspect of affairs is regarded now as less favorable to peace.

The Freuch and English fleets were anchored off Tenedos, a small but celebrated island, situated about 15 miles south-west of the eutrance to the Dardenelles.

Markets. Liverpool, July 2.—Cotton has been irregular, and prices of some qualities have slightly declined, while others are firm. The sales of the week reached 60,000 bales, of which speculators took 9,000 and exporters 6,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6¾ a 6¼d.; Middling 5¾ a 6.; Fair Mobile and Uplands 6¼d.; Middling 5 15-16 a 6d.

Breadstuffs had largely advanced and were in active demand. Flour had advanced 1s. 5d. per bbl. during the week, and white corn 1s. per quarter. Canal flour 26s., Ohio 26s. 6d. White and yellow corn 30s. 6d.

Lard was in fair demand at firm rates. Beef, pork and bacon dull.

Coffee was firm. Rice had slightly advanced. Prices of tobacco slightly favored buyers.

At London sugar had advancen 6d. Coffee firm. American stocks were quiet.

The Manchester market was unchanged.

Havre, June 29th. Sales of cotton for the week 9,000 bales. Rice had slightly advanced.

Paris, July 1st. The Bourse has declined this week. The Three Per Cents are quoted at 75 fr. 10c.; Four and Halves 100 fr. 80c.; Back Shares 25 fr. 55c.

Most of the Continental business also shows a decline.

---

*Latest Intelligence.*

Russia and Turkey. Soxaon, July 2.—Telegraphic despatches from Paris yesterday, state that news of the rejection of the last ultimatum had reached St. Petersburg on the 24th ult. The Emperor had made a personal declaration to the English and French ambassadors, expressed in the strongest language, stating that the destruction of his fleets would not prevent his invading Turkey and obtaining reparation.

The fourth division of the Russian army had been ordered to enter Moldavia. The Russian force on the line of the Black Sea amounts to 160,000 men

The Emperor complains of the conduct of the British Premier, and is said to have forwarded peremptory instructions to M. De Brunow to confine himself to official intercourse with the British Secretary of State.

Paris, July1.—At the Bourse, to-day, securities suffered in consequence of the intelligence from the East. Three per cents declined more than 1 per cent.

Innd ia and China.—The eastern mail brings no definite news from Rangoon. Trade at Calcutta was dull.

Hong-Kong dates of May 6th bring a rumor that the rebels had recaptured Nankin and were marching on Pekin.

Australia. Advices have been received from Sydney to the 2d of Asril, Melbourne 7th, and Adelaide to the 12th. The gold news was satisfactory. Provisions were enormously high.

---

*Magnetic Telegraph Election.*

Philadelphia, July 14.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, between Washington and New York, held here to-day, Wm. M. Swain was unanimously re-elected president; George H. Hart, treasurer; Joseph Sailer, secretary; Amos Kendall and B. S. French, of Washington; Zenos Barnum and A. S. Abell, of Baltimore; M. Canby, of Wilmington; Richard M. Hoe, and George W. Riggs, of New York, and John Thornley, of Philadelphia, were elected directors. At the qurrterly meeting of the directors previously held, a dividend of three per cent. was declored.

---

*Burning of a Steamer.*

Pittsburg, July 14. The steamer Manchester, while lying at ths Marine Hospital, a mile below Pittsburg, was burned to the water's edge yesterday afternoon. The fire was caused by a workman carelessly throwing a match down after lighting his segar. The boat was owned by Capt. Bowman and George Beechnecker, first clerk. She was nearly new, and cost $24,000. She was insured for $15,000 in the Delaware Insurance and Firemen's Insurance offices.

---

*Washington Affairs.*

Washington, July 14. Nineteen bricklayers on the capitol extension refused to continue work to-day, unless they received an advance of 25 cents per diem. The change in the plan requires much destruction of work done, besides the removal of imperfect materials, and several hundred men will soon be employed.

---

Excellent Hit. The New School Presbyterian Assembly at Buffalo, committed a great wrong in adopting a series of inquisitorial resolutions on the subject of slavery. That is a [illegible] that never should be touched in a religious meeting of persons from different sections, for it always excites warm discussion and heart-burning. The South asks to be let alone—*nothing more.* This small boon the Assembly at Buffalo would not grant—the passage of the resolutions, to which we refer, shows, in the language of the Charleston Mercury, that the inquisition has entered the churches and homes of members of the church South. Will they permit their consciences to be purged on the subject of slavery by their abolition mis-named 'brethren?' The eyes of their fellow citizens in the South are upon them, and they look for a conduct and action worthy of brave Christians and true Southerners.

The following resolutions submitted to the Assembly by a Southern Delegate, Dr. Ross of Tennessee, contain a set of enquiries, which handsomely present, the chalice to the Northern Members' own lips:

That, with an express disavowal not to be inquisitorial, &c., a committee of one from each of the Northern Synods of——be appointed who shall be requested to report at the next General Assembly:

1. The number of Northern Church members who traffic with slave holders and are seeking to make money by selling them negro clothing, hand-cuffs and cowhides.

2. How many Northern Church members are concerned, directly or indirectly, in building and fitting out ships for the African slave trade and the slave trade between the States.

3. How many Northern Church members have sent orders to New Orleans and other southern cities, to have slaves sold to pay debts coming to them from the South. (See Uncle Tom's Cabin.)

4. How many Northern Church members buy the cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, oranges, pine apple, figs, ginger, cocoa melons, and a thousand other things, raised by slave labor.

5. How many of these Church members have intermarried with slaveholders, and have thus become owners themselves, or enjoy the wealth made by the blood of the slave—especially if there be any Northern ministers of the Gospel in such a predicament.

6. How many Northern Church members, are the descendents of men who kidnapped negroes in Africa and brought them to Virginia and New England, in former years.

7. What is the aggregate and individual wealth of Church members thus descended, and what action is best to compel them to disgorge this bloodstained wealth, or to make them give dollar for dollar, in equalizing the loss of the South by emancipation.

8. How many Northern Church members, ministers especially, have advocated murder in resistance to the laws of the land.

9. How many Northern Church members own stock in the underground railroads running off fugitive slaves, and Sabbath breaking railroads and canals.

10. That a special committee be sent up Red River to ascertain whether Legree, who whipped Uncle Tom to death (and a Northern gentleman) be not still in connection with some Northern Church in good and regular standing.

11. How many Northern Church members attend meetings of Spiritual Rappings—are Bloomers, or Women's Rights Conventionalists.

12. How many are cruel husbands.

13. How many are hen-pecked husbands.

---

The New York Crystal Palace Exhibition. The exhibition of the World's Industry, at the Crystal Palace in New York, will undoubtedly far surpass all previous expositions in this country, even of American manufactures and products, while the industrial resources of the principal foreign nations will be represented as fully as the most sanguine can expect, in an exhibition which is founded solely upon private enterprise. Great Britain, France, Germany, Prussia and Italy will be largely represented, the main floor of the building being chiefly filled with goods from those countries. Fifteen hundred foreign packages have been already registered, and others are still in the United States' bonded warehouses awaiting transfer to the palace. Nearly two hundred towns in Germany alone have sent over valuable contributions for exhibition.

The work of testing the strength of every part of the edifice has been commenced by Mr. Detmold, the engineer. The mode adopted of making the test is placing a mass of iron weighing 107,500 lbs. on each square or bay in the gallery between four columns which is said to be equivalent to 75 lbs. to the square inch. It is computed that, in the densest possible crowd of people, the greatest weight that rests upon each square foot is 50 lbs., and if this computation is correct, the test applied must be entirely satisfactory.

The main building covers 173,000 square feet, galleries included; and the additional building 33,000, being 206,000 in all. The additional building is composed of a first and second story gallery, 21 feet broad and 450 feet long, lit from above, the sides being quite closed up, so as to form a suitable place to exhibit pictures and statutes. There are twelve stairways, the ballustrades of which are light iron tracery, and three entrances. Walls, properly speaking, the building has not, being enclosed with glass sustained by iron pillars. This vast mass of crystal occupies 45,000 square feet. The cast iron weighs 1,200 tons, the wrought 300. Each pane of glass is 16 by 38 inches. The prevailing style of the architecture is Moorish and Byzantine in its decorations. It is supposed there will be 6,000 contributors.

---

Curran's Gratitude. "Allow me, gentlemen," said Curran one evening to a large party, "to give you a sentiment. When a boy, I was one morning playing marbles in the village of Ball-alley, with a light heart and lighter pocket. The gibe and the jest went gladly round, when suddenly among us appeared a stranger of a remarkable and very cheerful aspect: his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage. He was a benevolent creature, and the days of infancy (after all, the happiest we ever see) perhaps rose upon his memory. Heaven bless him! I see his fine form at the distance of half a century just as he stood before me in the little Ball-alley, in the day of my childhood.

His name was Boyse; he was the rector of Newmarket. To me he took a particular fancy. I was winning and full of waggery, thinking everything eccentric, and by no means a miser of my eccentricities; every one was welcome to a share of them, and I had plenty to spare after having freighted the company. Some sweetmeats easily bribed me home with him. I learned from Boyse my alphabet, and my grammar, and the rudiments of the classics. He taught me all he could, and then he sent me to a school at Middleton. In short, he made me a man. I recollect it was about thirty-five years afterwards, when I had risen to some eminence at the bar, and when I had a seat in Parliament, on my return one day from the court, I found an old gentleman seated alone in my drawing room, his feet familiarly placed on each side of the Italian marble chimney-piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home.

He turned round—it was my friend of Ball-alley. I rushed instinctively into his arms, and burst into tears. Words cannot describe the scene which followed. 'You are right, sir, you are right; the chimney-piece is yours—the pictures are yours—the house is yours. You gave me all I have, my friend, my benefactor!' He dined with me; and in the evening I caught the tear glistening in his fine blue eye, when he saw poor little Jack, the creature of his bounty, rising in the House of Commons, to reply to a right honorable. Poor Boyse! he is now gone; and no suitor had a larger deposit of a practical benevolence in the court above. This is his wine—let us drink to his memory."

---

Remedy for Dysentery. The season having arrived which billious and dysenteric diseases prevail, the following recipe from Babcock's Philosophical Recreations, may prove serviceable to the public. In addition to the value of pulverized charcoal in bilious disorders, two ounces of it boiled in a pint of fresh milk, may be taken in doses of a wine glass full by adults, every two hours, in the most obstinate dysentery, until relief is imparted, which has not failed to be the effect in almost every instance. It is harmless and may be tried with safety.

---

*Washington Affairs.*

Washington, July 13. Major E. Vandeventer, recently removed from the Post Office Department, has been restored.

Recent events leave very little doubt that Mr. Buchanan will decline the English mission. Who will be his successor is still a matter of doubt.

---


## A. M. McPHEETERS,

**FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.**

OFFICE AT No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

ALL packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.,
C. Dewey, Cashier do do do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear,
L. O'B. Branch, Pres't Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. Halifax, N. C.
H. D. Turner, J. Brown,
Williams & Haywood, J. M. Towles,
and John Primrose, Merchants, Raleigh.

May 9, 1853. 50—1y.

**County Court Clerkship.**

WE are requested to announce THOMAS G. WHITAKER, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Wake at the ensuing election.

March 2d, 1853. 31—te.

WE are requested to announce CALVIN J. ROGERS, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of Wake County Court at the ensuing election.

April 7th, 1853. 41—te.

WE are requested to announce OSBORNE BOWERS as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August Election. If elected, he will devote himself, with untiring assiduity, to the discharge of the duties of the office.

March 18, 1853. 50—te.

WE are requested to announce JEFF. UTLEY as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of the County of Wake, at the ensuing August election.

April 8, 1853. 41—te.

WE are requested to announce JOHN L. TERRELL as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Court of Wake.

April 8, 1853. 47—te.

**New Books.**

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, and other sketches of character, including William Wirt, together with tales of real life, by F. W. Thomas, author of Clinton Bradshaw, &c.

Home Pictures, by Mrs. Mary Andrews Denison.

Restoration of Monerchy, vol. 4, (the concluding volume,) by Lamartine. Also, vol.'s 1, 2, and 3.

Leaves from Fanny Fern's Port Folio.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, July 18, 1853. 70—

**Mr. Hentz' New Work.**

HELEN and Arthur, or Miss Thusa's Spinning-wheel. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

July 18th, 1853. 70—

**FOUND,**

ON Saturday morning last, on Fayetteville street, a sum of money which the owner can have by calling at the Post Office and describing it to

W. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, July 12th, 1853. 67—

**Pleasant Grove Male Academy.**

**Wake Forest, N. C.**

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., *Principal*

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first Monday in July next. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights, and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session.

For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, N. C.

May 12th, 1853. 973—115th July.

**$25 REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living nine miles west of Raleigh, in August last, my negro boy ABEL. Said boy is of a dark color, forty years old, and weighs about 140 pounds. He has a wife at Sidney Ivey's, in this County, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of A. Turner, Jas. Stuart, and Kimbrough Jones, in Cumberland County. All persons are forewarned not to harbor said boy.

CORBIN EDWARDS.

Wake County, June 25, 1853. 978—5tw

FALL Session, 1853, commences 1st Monday in July. Board, without extra charges, $45 per session. Tuition $10, or $15 according to the studies. Music on Piano $20; Guitar $17 50; all other extra branches as heretofore. On application to the Principal a circular will be sent containing full particulars.

A. H. RAY, Principal.

June 3rd, 1853. 975—4tw pd.

**Lot for Sale in Oxford,**

GRANVILLE, N. C.

A LARGE and commodious two-story DWELLING HOUSE, together with all necessary outhouses, a splendid Garden, and ten acres of very fine Land. Apply to R. C. Maynard, Franklinton, N. C. or Mr. William Pascall, Oxford, Granville County, N. C.

June 24, 1853. 978—w3w.

NEW JEWELRY of all kinds, receiving every week, something fresh and new styles.

PALMER & RAMSAY.


---

## TO DULLNESS. By Wordsworth.

Oh, spirit of delightful Dullness come,
Come thou and hold my elbow as I sit,
I cannot in the heat with Fancy roam,
I'm reeking now, and cannot think of it,
Thou, dullnes, art the spirit I invoke,
In the hot days of sweet somniferous June;
My muse's chariot wheel has lost a spoke,
And my old harp is sadly out of tune.
She comes—her gentle presence now I feel—
My listless pen drags wearily along;
The oozy drops adown my features steal,
And drown in sweat the slumbering germs of song!—
Sweet Dullness! 'neath my nose your poppies steep—
Consciousness fades—existence—I am fast asleep.

---

How to Exterminate Bed Bugs. Take a small quantity of quicksilver—say a teaspoonful—and the white of three eggs, mix *thoroughly*, in the same manner, as beating eggs for cake. When thoroughly mixed, apply the same to the crevices of the bed stead with a feather. If properly mixed and applied, we will guarantee no bugs will appear on the bed stead for twelve months. The bedstead should in the first place be thoroughly cleaned.

We have used the above remedy for the last eight years, and we scarcely ever find a bug about our beds.

*Wilmington Journal.*

## SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY.

[illegible] COUNTY, N. C.

THE [illegible] would [illegible] to his former patrons, and [illegible] the public at large, that he will, at the [illegible] of the next session, resume the station [illegible] of South Lowell Academy.

This Institution is situated in a section of the State where a healthful climate, pure water, pleasant scenery, and a moral community furnish as many incitements to industry as are often to be found. Young men from any part of the State, or adjoining States, need fear no injurious effects from the climate, at South Lowell, while to those in the eastern portion of the State it offers a safe and pleasant retreat from the diseases incident to that region.

While no pains will be spared to improve the mind, it will not be forgotten that knowledge is valuable only when united with integrity of heart, and consequently every reasonable effort will be made to lead the minds of those intrusted to our care, to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth." There will be preaching at the Academy three or four times a month, and other religious exercises once or twice a week.

No Student will be permitted to remain who exerts an immoral influence, and none to return who does not attend diligentiy to his duties.

One competent assistant will be present at the commencement of the session, and another will immediately be obtained, if the interests of the Students demand.

Particular attention will be given to preparing young men for teachers.

Students can come by public conveyance to Hillsborough, 12 miles west, or to Oxford, 25 east of South Lowell, and at either place private conveyances can readily be obtained

Board will be furnished in the best families at $6 per month. Tuition—For beginners $10—For common and higher English $12,50—For Languages $15. To the sons of regular Ministers tuition will be furnished at one half the above rates.

Books can be obtained at South Lowell at the publisher's retail prices, adding only the cost of transportation.

The next session will commence on Wednesday, July 27, and the Class will be organized the same day.

JAMES A. DEAN.

June 13, 1853. 60—3t.

☞ Richmond C. Advocate; Message; Spirit of the Age; Newbernian; Wilmington Commercial; Fayetteville Observer, and Hillsboro' Recorder will please copy three times and send their bills to J. A. D.

### We Study to Please.

## NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
## A NEW DRY GOOD STORE,

*On Fayetteville street, second door below Messrs Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.*

JOHN CREECH has just returned from the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of the latest styles and patterns for the Spring and Summer Trade. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Bonnets, and children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols a good assortment of men's and boys summer Clothing which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance.

JOHN CREECH.

Raleigh, N. C., March 8th, 1853. 32—w.

### PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

SITUATED in the County of Stokes, on the North side of the Sauratown Mountain, two and a quarter miles West of the County-seat, Danbury, fifteen miles East of the Pilot Mountain, fifteen miles North-west of Germanton, and eight miles West of Martin's Lime Kiln, in the immediate vicinity of the Hanging Rock, Shevcinitz Cascade and Moor's Nob, the highest peak of Sauratown, being three hundred feet higher than the Pilot.

Encouraged by the liberal feelings of a large number of persons the last two seasons, the subscribers have recently made considerable improvement for the accommodation of the public, and are now prepared to receive visitors.

The Spring is a strong and bold Chalybeate. As to the medicinal properties of the water we would refer to the many invalids who have visited the place and been restored to health and strength.

Terms of board for a single person,

| | |
|---|---|
| Per meal, | 25 cents, |
| " day, | 75 " |
| " week, | $4 50 " |

Children and servants half price—horses fed at 50 cents per day. Rent of cabins (without board) $3 per week.

T. & J. F. REDDICK.

June 6th, 1853. 60—6w.

### Female School.

MISS H. W. Merrill and Mrs Blood will open a school, at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on the 6th of July next, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses in the various branches pertaining to a thorough and accomplished education.

| | |
|---|---|
| Terms of Tuition for the English branches, | $10 |
| French Language, | 5 |
| Latin, | 5 |
| Pencil and fine Crayon drawing, | 15 |
| Oil Painting, | 20 |
| Music on the Piano and Guitar, | 20 |
| Instruction in vocal music gratis. | |

Lessons in embroidery and needle-work given, if desired.

Raleigh, June 10, 1853. 60—2m.

### $10 REWBRD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.

ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.

The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.

CASWELL POWELL.

Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

### Oxford Male Academy.

THE next session of the Oxford Male Academy will commence the 2nd Monday in July.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
T. J. HORNER, Assistant.

Oxford, June 2nd, 1853. 58—5w.

### CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—wly.

### Washington City Lime.

300 BARRELS Irish Burnt Washington City Lime, in large barrels, and in good order, now landing from Schr. Rebecca.

ALSO,

400 Barrels Irish Eastern Lime. For sale by

NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., July 5th, 1853. 67—

MISS H. W. MIRRELL and MRS. BLOOD propose opening a School for the instruction of young LADIES and MISSES at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on Monday the 11th of July.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

July 6th, 1853. 67—

### A. & H. HARRIS,
### GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, Va.

WILL make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April 13, 1853. 44—1y.

### Just Opened,

SOME very fine Bracelets, and full setts of Breast Pins, Ear Rings, something new.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

May 24, 1853. 54—

### HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY,

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 15th July.

Terms as heretofore.

R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

June 28, 1853. 65—w3w.

**THE Book of the Day.** Now ready, the tenth thousand. "The Lofty and the Lowly; or, Good in All, and none All-Good." By MARIA L. McINTOSH, author of "Two Lives," "Charms and Counter-Charms," "Evenings at Donaldson Manor," &c., &c. 2 vols. 12 mo.; cloth.

Life, in its varied relations at the North and the South, is the theme of this work. In its graphic delineations of character, truthfulness of represen.ation, and stirring realities of life, it will hardly give place to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The authoress is well known to the public by her many charming works of fiction, and her life has been passed at the North and South. The nobleness of her sentiments, her elevated and candid views, her genuine feelings of humanity, and the elegance and eloquence of her pen, are brought out in these pages with their full brilliancy and effect.

### A FEW CRITICISMS OF THE PRESS.

"As to its literary merits, we can honestly commend it as a charming story, and for its moral influence, we think the admirers of Uncle Tom's Cabin will not find their dislike for slavery greatly lessened by its perusal, while they may be persuaded to cherish a kinder feeling towards those whose lot is cast amid the institutions of the South."—*Cincinnati Magazine.*

"It is a book of great interest, written in a candid, truthful spirit—the arrangement of the plot and incidents is skilful, and the work abounds in passages of great pathos and of thrilling interest."—*Boston Journal.*

"A good book, commendable in spirit and creditable in execution—it will make its way in public favor, and win for its accomplished author the commendation of all dispassionate readers."—*Daily Times.*

"Written in a most admirable tone, and with manifest sincerity."—*Troy Whig.*

"Miss McIntosh will certainly find a host of very earnest admirers of the "Lofty and the Lowly."—*Tribune.*

"Her sketch of character and incidents show that she is perfectly familiar with the ground upon which she treads."—*Journal.*

"We assure our readers they will arise from the perusal of these pages impressed with the important lesson they contain."—*Gazette.*

"The characters are depicted with force and eloquence."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"The most eager novel reader will find himself satisfied with the novelty of incidents with which this book is filled."—*Charleston Gazette.*

"Written with a great refinement of feeling."—*Reading Gazette.*

"The book throughout exhibits great dramatic power, fine knowledge of character, and unusual command of language."—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

"I places Miss McIntosh in the fro t rank of Amerie n Novelists."—*Utica Gazette.*

"We cordially recommend this noble romance."—*Ontario Repository.*

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 4th, 1853. 67—

### HENRY D. TURNER,
### Bookseller, Publisher, and Stationer,
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

PUBLISHER of the Supreme Court Reports of North Carolina, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Term Reports, | Law & Equity, | in | 1 | Vol. |
| Conference, | do | do | 1 | do |
| Haywood's ditto, | do | do | 2 | do |
| Battle's Haywood, | do | do | 1 | do |
| Taylor's Law Repository, | do | do | 1 | do |
| Murphy's Reports, | do | do | 3 | do |
| Hawks' Reports, | do | do | 4 | do |
| Devereux's Law, | | do | 4 | do |
| Devereux's Equity, | | do | 2 | do |
| Dev. & Battle's Law, | | do | 3 | do |
| Dev. & Battle's Equity, | | do | 2 | do |
| Iredell's Law, | | do | 13 | do |
| Iredell's Equity | | do | 7 | do |
| Iredell's Digest of the Reports from the commencement up to the year 1845, | | do | 4 | do |

N. C. Form Book. Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention, or Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1853.

Martin's History of North Carolina; Jones History of North Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North Carolina by Jones. Farmer's Own Book, or Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.

Raleigh, July 2, 1853. 66—

### HARRINGTON'S SCHOOL.

THE first session of this School will open on the 11th day of July, and continue twenty-one weeks. It will be under the supervision of the subscriber, who is a graduate of the University, and trusts, as he has had some experience in teaching, that he will be able to impart good moral and mental instruction to his pupils, and prepare them for any College in the Union.

In governing his school the subscriber will exercise a rigid discipline, and information respecting the conduct and progress of each student will be transmitted to parents and guardians twice a session.

The Academy, newly erected, is situated on the branch of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, running to Evans' Mills, on an elevated and healthy position, near the place formerly known as "McMillan's Academy." The neighborhood, as many can testify who received their education here more than a quarter of a century ago, is moral, healthy and intelligent.

Excelle..t board, lights, washing, and bedding included, can be readily obtained at A. W. Jones', Esq., and in many other first rate families near the Academy, at from five to six dollars per month.

Tuition in the Languages, $15 per session; in English and Mathematics, varying according to advancement, from $8 to $15. Tuition is charged from the time of entering the school.

CYRUS HARRINGTON.

Evans' Mills, June 30th, 1853. 980—w4w.

### JOHNSTON ACADEMY,
### JOHN W. STUART, Principal.

WE, having employed Mr. JOHN W. STUART, ho was educated at Randolph Macon College, Va., and comes recommended for having attained to the highest grade of scholarship and sustained an unexceptionable good moral character, while at that Institution, announce to the former patrons, and the public generally, that the next session will commence on the 27th of June. The Academy is situated in the west end of the county, near the Wake line, in as healthy and agreeable a community as any to be found, and affords, we think, facilities for as thorough instruction as any School of the kind in the State.

The expenses, per session of 22 weeks, are as follows:

For spelling, reading, and writing, $8.

For Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and the higher branches $10.

For Classics $14.

Board can be had in families convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For the competency and good moral character of Mr. Stuart, refer to the Faculty of R. M. College.

DR. J. T. LEACH, Chairman.

TRUSTEES. Rev. T. Gerrard, W. D. Turner, Capt. Simon Smith, A. J. Leach, John McClane, W. R. Moore.

July 1, 1853. 66—2t.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Mills on House's Creek, in Wake County, formerly the property of Richard Smith, dec., five miles north-west of Raleigh. The machinery for manufacturing flour and grinding corn is of the best kind—the stream of water is unfailing, and the custom of the Mill is large. Also, a Saw-Mill, the machinery of which, together with that of the other Mill, is as good as new. These Mills ar e situated within two miles of the Central Railroad, and ready access can thus be had to the markets of Raleigh, Wilmington, Norfolk and Petersburg. Four acres of ground attached will be sold with the Mills, but the minerals in the land will be reserved; and the machinery on the premises for grinding black lead will also be reserved.

This valuable property is offered at private sale, but if not sold before the 15th of July, 1853, it will be exposed on that day at public sale.

The premises will be shown to persons wishing to examine them, by Mr. S. S. Barbee.

PENELOPE SMITH.

Raleigh, July 1, 1853. 65—3w.

### WILLIAM S. MASON,
### ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
### Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.

January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

PELETIER'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

## NOTICE,

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE COUNTY AND SUPERIOR COURT CLERKS will meet their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, vis:

At Sterling Spikes', on Satuday, 9th July, 1853.
At Robert Adams', on Monday, 11th July.
At Cedar Level, on Tuesday, 12th July,
At Grady's, on Wednesday, 13th July.
At Oakley's, on Thursday, 14th July.
At Laws' Store, on Friday, 15th July.
At G. W. Thompson's, on Saturday, 16th July.
At Pranklin's on Monday, 18th July.
At Green Level, on Tuesday, 19th July.
At Dupree's, on Wednesday, 20th July.
At Gardner's on Thursday, 21st July.
At Banks', on Friday, 22d July.
At Busbee's, on Saturday, 23d July.
At Dunnsville, on Monday, 25th July.
At Forestville, on Tuesday, 26th July.
At Rolesville, on Wednesday, 27th July.
At Horton's on Thursday, 28th July.
At Hood's, on Friday, 29th July.
At Wakefield, on Saturday, 30th July.

Opportunities will be offered at the various places above mentioned, for persons to pay their taxes.

WM. H. HIGH, Sh'ff.

July 1, 1853. 66—2t.

### SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.
## TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH
AND VICINITY.

### PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*

WE are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth, to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay St.. N. Y.
do do Bollinbrook st. Peters'g.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

*** On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

July 2, 1853. 66—tf.

### NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD our interest in the Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchadize, in the Store lately owned by Rich'd Smith, (on the corner.) to Messrs. PECK & BLEDSOE, which will be kept well supplied by them with Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

Our old friends and patrons will recollect we are next door to the corner, No. 29, cheap place, opposite Harding's, where we shall continue the Dry Goods business, and sell at our usual low prices. This is no "humbug" as the people of this and the counties adjoining know. We are in receipt of a good many Dry Goods, bought within a few days past—and which will be sold low and no mistake. Call on us.

EVANS & COOKE.

June 30, 1853. 66—

### MULES! MULES!! MULES!!!

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public of the Cape Fear region, that they will have for sale 60 of the finest young mules ever raised in Kentucky, at Egypt, on Deep River, on the 27th and 28th inst., at Fayetteville on the 3d and 4th proximo, and at Elizabeth about the 7th.

The mules are out of thoroughbred mares, sired by the mammoth and warrior Jacks—the finest blood known. They are from fifteen to sixteen and a half hands high, smooth and handsome; equal in form for strength and action to the best horses. They do not hesitate to say that i' is the finest lot or mules that has ever been drove to North Carolina. They respectfully invite all persons fond of looking at fine stock to give them a call and examine and look for themselves. They feel assured that no person will regret anything except not buying. Persons wishing any further particulars, will please address the undersigned at Fayetteville.

R. H. GRANT, Wilmington, N. C.,
Messrs. DUGALS, Elizabeth, do. and
Gen. HAYWOOD, Raleigh, do.
H. T. WILSON.

June 24, 1853. 64—2t.

### Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs,* and *Headstones,* and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs,* and Nova Scotia *grindstones,* solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

THE Subscriber offers for sale an Elegant HOUSE and LOT in the town of Oxford, with or without a small FARM adjoining of 137½ acres. It is unnecessary to describe the mansion or the beauty of the situation, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises.

L. M. JIGGITTS.

June 24, 1853. 978—w4w.

☞ Register and Biblical Recorder insert one month.

### DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE.
### PORTSMOUTH, VA.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER to be published by the 10th or 15th of July, in Portsmouth, Va., L. BADGER, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily for Town and Daily mails | $5 |
| Tri-Weekly for the Country | $3 |

Address the Proprietor.

Portsmouth, Va., June 21st, 1853. 64—

### LOST OR MISPLACED.

THE subscribers, on the 30th day of May last, mailed in the town of Graham, Alamance County, N. C., the following bills of money to A. W. Steele, of Fayetteville, N. C., and they have not since been heard from by them, and by giving this notice hope that if any person should get hold of the letter through mistake, they will keep the money until they can inform them of the fact, whereupon they will attend to it and compensate liberally any one who will give them any information respecting the bills that they can get them.

The bills are one $50 bill on the Farmer's Bank of Va., No. 1509 payable at Danville one $50 bill on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, No. 293 payable at Tarborough, one $20 bill on the Bank of Hamburg South Carolina, No. 321 payable at Hamburg.

P. R & D. C. HARDEN.

Graham, N. C., July 2d, 1853. 66—6w.

### NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and style of

**MUIR & BRYAN,**

For the purpose of conducting a

**Wholesale Hardware Business,**

*In the City of Petersburg.*

They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business. Merchants and others who deal in this market are earnestly solicited to give them a call.

JOHN A. MUIR.
CHARLES S. BRYAN.

Petersburg, July 1st 1853. 66—1m.

$20 **REWARD** will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her, a negro woman, MALINDAY, who ranaway from the plantation of Peterson Ivey, in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Holly Springs, N. C.

P. B. BURT, Adm.,
of P. IVEY.

June 28, 1853. 65—4w.

IMPORTANT AND CHEERING NEWS!

### PARISEN & KING'S
## STEAMSHIP EXPRESS,
### PER ROANOKE AND JAMESTOWN.
*REDUCED RATES AND INCREASED EXPEDITION, &c., &c., &c.*

THE proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent below the old HUMBUG MONOPOLY.

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of Humbug, Imposition and Monopoly!

☞ Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st, N. Y, and Bollingbrook street, Petersburg, Va.

**AGENTS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| V. D. Groner, | Norfolk, Virginia. |
| J. W. Womack, | Farmville, Va. |
| Wm. Bailey, | Fredericksburg, Va. |
| Wm. L. Maule, | Richmond, Va. |
| W. Bagby, | Lynchburg, Va. |
| Mr. Minor, | Charlottesville, Va. |
| John Campbell, | Weldon, N. C. |
| John Nutt, | Wilmington, N. C. |
| H. D. Turner, | Raleigh, N. C. |
| James L. Reid, | Henderson, N. C. |
| Turnbull & Stallings, | Warrenton, N. C. |
| S. H. Hamlet, | Goldsboro', N. C. |
| Stark & Pierce, | Fayetteville, N. C. |
| J. H. Whitfield, | Franklinton, N. C. |
| James L. Duke, | Ridgeway, N. C. |
| C. Allen, | Littleton, N. C. |

☞ **NOTICE.** Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships.

N. CAROLINA & TENNESSEE.

June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

### IMPORTANT EXPRESS NOTICE.
### Beware of Imposition and Humbug Monopoly!

WE feel called upon, prompted by a sense of duty to the public and ourselves, to caution the numerous patrons and friends of PARISEN & KING'S Express, throughout Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, against "Hand Bills" and Advertisements, issued by a certain Express Company, long known to the Merchants of the South, (especially Virginia and North Carolina,) as the "TARDY AND EXORBITANT MONOPOLY."

This *fast Express* wishes to impress upon the mind of the public, that they have effected arrangements for EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS PRIVILEGES on the Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, and thus lead the public to suppose that no other Express can run on the ships. To settle this matter definitely, and to place it in its *true light* before the public at large, we will only say, that we have been running our Express on the steamship "ROANOKE" since she made her second trip, and will continue to run until she makes her *last trip;* and, on the 16th inst., will make our first Express shipment on board the new and magnificent Steamship "JAMESTOWN,"—and which Expresses will be under the charge of OUR OWN SPECIAL MESSENGERS. Freight and Packages will be taken, and delivered with our usual promptuess, and at the same low rates as heretofore—which will be at least 40 per cent. below the charges of the "SELF-STYLED EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS COMPANY," as we are aware they must do a large business, and their patrons pay big prices, for the privilege of having a small room on board the ships, for which PARISEN & KING offered the sum of ($47,000) *Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars* for a five years contract.

We will again and lastly state to the public and our patrons, that as OUR interests are largely identified with the increasing enterprise of the South, and the general direction of the business under the present superintendence of the firm, who permanently resides in Petersburg, Va., we call for a continuation of that liberal patronage as heretofore conferred upon us, and a general support of that principle and system of "Economy, Punctuality, and Expedition," as first introduced in the Express business by us, and upon which all may depend on its being carried out to the letter. PARISEN & KING.

JAS. H. KING, Second Barclay street, N. Y.
WM. B. PARISEN, Bollingbrook and 2d St.,
Petersburg, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 60—8t.

### N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.
### PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,**

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
*Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.*

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,

A fine collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

**Spectacles,**

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

### MIDWAY MALE ACADEMY,
*FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C,*

THE next session of this School will open on the 2nd Monday in July ensuing, and continue five mynths. Being situated in a section of country remarkable for health, intelligence and refinement, it offers peculiar inducements as a resort for those desiring the acquisition af mental culture without the hazard of health or morals. The courses of instruction will be thorough, embracing the usual branches of an English and Classical School. Good board may be obtained in highly respectable families—Col. Jourdan F. and Jones, J. J. Jones, $7,00 per month.

*Terms of Tuition, per Session:*

| | |
|---|---|
| For the English course, | $10,00 |
| For the Classical, | 15,00 |

While it is desirable, and thought highly important that pupils should enter at the opening of the session they may nevertheless enter at any time and pay from the time of entrance; but when entered, they will be charged for the remainder of the session, except by special agreement to the contrary.

ISAAC H. BRIDGES,
*Principal.*

June 15, 1852. 776—5w.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
### BETWEEN NORFOLK AND NEW YORK.

PASSAGE and Fare, (State room included,) only $8. The swift and elegant Steamship's,

**JAMESTOWN & ROANOKE,**

being fitted in every respect according to the Act of Congress, will leave Norfolk for New York every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock, with the United States mail, arriving in New York early the next day.

Returning, they will leave New York every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, and arrive at Norfolk the following day.

For Passage apply on Board, or to

J. M. SMITH & BROTHER,
Norfolk, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 59—3mpd.

### CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
### Smithfield, N. C.,
### ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

### GREENSBOROUGH
### MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,
C. P. Mendenhall,
Wm. S. Rankin,
Rev. C. F. Deems,
James M. Garrett,
Jed. H. Lindsay,
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.
J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough.
W. H. CUMMING, *General Agent.*
Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
William A. Wright, Wilmington.
Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
John I. Shaver. Salisbury.
John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

### CLASSICAL AND
### MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL
*BY L. WADDELL, A. M.*

THE second Session of the subscriber's School, in Raleigh, will commence on the 5th of July next. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Classical and Mathematical education.

Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, | $25,00 |
| French extra, | 10,00 |

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

REFERENCES:

James M. Towles, Esq. Raleigh,
Wilson Whitaker, Esq. Wake County,
Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Va.
Trustees of Staunton Academy, Staunton, Va.
Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D. Raleigh,
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, D. D., University of Virginia,
Rev. R. H. Phillips, Virginia Female Inst. Staunton,
Rev. Moses D. Hoge, Richmond, Va.
Hon. S. S. Baxter, Richmond, Va.
Rev. B. M. Smith, Staunton, Va.
Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, U S Court, Lexington,
Judge L. P. Thompson, Staunton,
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, late Secretary of the Interior, aunton,
Dr. F. T. Striblin, Western Lun. Asylum, Staunton
Rev. B. H. Rice, D. D. Prince Edward co. Va.
Rev. J. Smyth, Springfield, N. C.

L. WADDELL.

Raleigh, June 4, 1853. 24—1y.

### "Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Appl to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill ..C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

### TO MERCHANTS--IMPORTANT AND TRUE.

The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market,

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hith'rto received, and with largely increased facilities, we redetermined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture,* the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

### TO the Public--*A perfect Luxury in Summ:*

and Winter. The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles.

pairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.

Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

### NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS
### AT THE BAZAAR!!

WHITE, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped, and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass do., Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton do., Black and Fancy Alapaca do., Plaid and Fancy Cassimere do., Blk. Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks, Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas do.; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety; Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings do., rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchifs, plain and fancy borders, Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats, plain and fancy Lawn do., fancy Silk do. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Black do, Lisle and Linen do, Washed Norway do., Fine Doe do., Black Colored Silk do, Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose do. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore street.

Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

### JAMES J. IREDELL,
### Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him in in the Courts of this and the adjoining Couties. Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

June 15, 1853. 62—tf.

### NOVELTY WORKS
WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS [illegible] PROPRIETOR,
[illegible] OF
Steam Engines and General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59.

### PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having